

Euro? Americans Wonder What to Make of It

By John Vincour
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Among America's bankers, businesspeople, economists and politicians, William McDonough, president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, is one of those who sees the coming of the euro, Europe's common currency, as a positive and even remarkable development.

What Mr. McDonough regrets is that the United States only limited attention to the undertaking. "It's sad there's so little interest and such ignorance so far," he says.

As seen from America, the birth of

the euro next year ain't no big deal. But the fact is that if there is no distinctive, or instinctive, American attitude toward what could be one of Europe's great achievements, the United States has started looking more at the euro and its implications, although in a subordinate, segmented, and hardly unanimous way.

The Clinton administration approaches Economic and Monetary Union, known as EMU, with a favorable tonality and an official discretion that mask an edge of watchfulness. At the same time, some of the country's most visible economists

have taken critical and dismissive positions on its chances of success, warning about the new currency's potential for political friction and economic misery. Business, big and small, looks at it as a positive occasion for rationalizing exchange-rate accounting and trade opportunities. But public opinion, in the widest sense, thinks of the euro not at all; officials of the European

Union say they do not know of a single poll asking Americans if they have a point of view on the subject.

In a country where confrontation with Iraq, Asian financial disintegration, a swirl of scandal at the White

House, and the movement of the Dow Jones average are the hour-to-hour realities of public life, the euro is considerably less than a pulsating consideration even at the Department of the Treasury. The thin strand of continuity that now characterizes the attitude of the greater American economic community toward it lies in the expectation, hardened only in the last six to eight months, that its first phase will come to life on schedule on Jan. 1 next year.

"You hear questions that have the premise we're concerned about the European Monetary Union," said Daniel

See EURO, Page 11

State Layoffs in 1998 to Hit 3.5 Million, Beijing Says

Half of Public Workers
Said to Be Unneeded

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — Looming layoffs of government workers across the country are likely to swell the ranks of China's unemployed by 3.5 million this year, Labor Minister Li Boyong said Sunday as he announced an expanded unemployment fund to tide over the jobless.

Mr. Li admitted to worker demonstrations over layoffs. He and Chen Qingtao, deputy minister of the State Economic and Trade Commission, gave new clues about Beijing's reform plan with the frankest official assessment yet of expected job cuts in the state sector.

Mr. Li predicted that the layoffs would add 3.5 million jobless to the 11.5 million unemployed this year and indicated that China could sustain a jobless rate of 5 to 6 percent — about double the official 3.1 percent.

Mr. Chen went further, conceding that as many as half of the tens of millions of employees at state-owned enterprises would be laid off.

China's job market is going through major restructuring as the central government seeks to streamline the economy and ward off the effects of the Asian financial crisis. About 75 million people are employed in the bloated and inefficient government sector.

Of the 11.5 million laid-off workers at the end of 1997, 7.87 million were from the state sector, Mr. Li said.

Mr. Chen said, "The state-owned sector covers too large a scope, from shoe mending to satellites, and this cannot continue."

Unemployment is one of the stickiest problems being discussed at this year's session of the National People's Con-



Police in Beijing detaining two people who were trying to get into the heavily guarded Great Hall of the People on Sunday to protest to Parliament over losing their jobs at a state-run oil company in Hebei Province.

gress, China's Parliament, which opened Thursday.

Mr. Li said, "Because of wage problems and because of disputes between workers and enterprise leaders, some workers have launched complaints and in such cases, as strikes or quarrels, all these incidents have been appropriately dealt with."

"It is a very difficult task to expand job opportunities, and so we are also preparing an unemployment insurance

plan," he added. Mr. Cheo reiterated the need to trim the state-sector labor force, but said that it should be a gradual process.

"Within these enterprises, if a third of the work force were cut, these enterprises could still operate normally," he said. "If half of the workers were reduced, some enterprises could operate even better."

China's official urban jobless rate was 3.1 percent at the end of 1997 based

on unemployment registration, up 0.1 percent from 1996, but that would rise to 4.2 to 4.3 percent if other counting methods were applied, Mr. Li said.

"I personally believe the unemployment rate arrived at by the sampling method does not reflect the real situation because it also includes people who have no intention of finding work," he told reporters. "The official

See CHINA, Page 15

A New African Oil Boom

Trove in Equatorial Guinea Fuels Foreign Frenzy

By Howard W. French
New York Times Service

MALABO, Equatorial Guinea — Like many officials in this tiny West African country, Cristobal Manana Ela of the Mining Ministry here is still having a hard time coming to terms with Equatorial Guinea's fantastic oil windfall.

Last year alone, offshore petroleum production, which was begun here only recently by Mobil Oil Corp., earned this poverty-stricken country an estimated \$100 million, doubling the gross domestic product overnight.

What is more, Mobil's production, currently hovering at about 80,000 barrels a day from a single deep-water field code-named Safiro, is projected to grow steadily. Mobil and other companies are already scrambling for the rights to explore for more deposits on deep-water "blocks" nearby.

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Mobil Oil vessels in the Gulf of Guinea, where production began last year.

Newestand Prices	
Angola	10.00 FF Lebanon
Australia	12.50 FF Morocco
Cameroon	1,600 CFA Qatar
Egypt	5.60 FF Réunion
France	10.00 FF Saudi Arabia
Gabon	1,100 CFA Senegal
Italy	2,600 Lir Spain
Ivory Coast	1,250 CFA Tunisia
Jordan	1,250 JD U.A.E.
Kuwait	700 Fiat U.S. Mil (Eur) ...120

Big Corporate Brother: It Knows More About You Than You Think

By Robert O'Harrow Jr.
Washington Post Service

CONWAY, Arkansas — Most Americans have probably never heard of Axiom Corp., a giant information service tucked near the rolling Ozark foothills. But chances are that Axiom knows quite a lot about them. Twenty-four hours a day, Axiom electronically gathers and sorts information about 196 million Americans. Credit card transactions and magazine subscriptions. Telephone numbers and real estate records. Car registrations and fishing licenses. Consumer surveys and demographic details.

What Axiom does is perfectly legal — assembling an array of facts from scattered sources. But the phenomenon known as "data warehousing" or "datamining" represents yet another example of how traditional American notions of personal privacy have become obsolete, outstripped by technology's ability to peer into personal lives. In a flash, data warehouses can assemble electronic dossiers that give marketers, insurers and in some cases law enforcement a stunningly clear look into an American's needs, lifestyle and spending habits. And without aggressive action to preempt the companies, individuals have no control over facts that are gathered and disseminated about them. The explosion of data warehousing has sharpened the ethical, legal

and political questions about an individual's right to privacy in an increasingly open society.

Access to minute details about prospective customers was once just a marketer's dream. Now, privacy advocates say the fulfillment of that dream represents an unprecedented intrusion into individual lives.

"The whole thing is scary," said Jim Settle, former supervisor of the FBI's National Computer Crimes Squad and now a security consultant. "It's not the government you need to worry about. It's private industry."

See DATA, Page 6

Albright, in Europe, Exhorts Allies to Stop Serb Violence

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

Sladen Antonijevic/Agence France Presse
Ethnic Albanians protesting Sunday outside a U.S. agency in Pristina.

A Nightmare
In the Balkans
Comes Back to Haunt the WestBy Chris Hedges
New York Times Service

PRISTINA, Yugoslavia — Of all the tinderboxes in the Balkans, Kosovo may be the nastiest. It is the place where an armed rebellion by the ethnic Albanian majority against their Serbian rulers could easily draw in restive Albanian minorities in neighboring Macedonia and Montenegro. Perhaps it could then draw in Albania itself, then Turkey and Greece.

That would produce the true nightmare: an international conflict that would pit the region's Orthodox Christians against its Muslims on a large scale.

Such nightmares have been part of the world's thinking about the Balkans for a decade now. Indeed, when North

NEWS ANALYSIS

Atlantic Treaty Organization forces were sent to Bosnia three years ago, policymakers felt they were forestalling just such a messy escalation.

Now, it seems, they are going to have to think again about Kosovo, a tiny Serbian province where 90 percent of the people are ethnic Albanians, where armed rebellion is surfacing and where the Serbian government has vowed to keep control no matter what the world thinks of its methods.

It may sound like Kosovo is Bosnia all over again, but that is wrong, both because escalation may be much more difficult to control here and because Kosovo came first.

The scenario of warfare radiating from Serbia was, in fact, first written not about Bosnia but about Kosovo in the late 1980s. It was then that the Serbian dictator, Slobodan Milosevic, set Yugoslavia on the path to disintegration by appealing to the ethnic insecurity of Kosovo's tiny but powerful Serbian minority, which attaches mythic importance to the region as the site of a medieval battle lost to the Turks.

What followed offers a lesson in how intricately fear, distrust and intrigue act together to defeat the best instincts of people who would prefer to use non-violent political methods in the Balkans.

Americans and others may have thought they were calming the region by enlisting Mr. Milosevic as a partner in the accords that have pacified Bosnia. But people in Kosovo see it differently: To them, watching Bosnia has only confirmed their worst fears about Serbian force and Western detachment, and this is a big reason their land now seems on a descent into open warfare.

When Yugoslavia was a Communist federation, Kosovo enjoyed the status of an autonomous province within the Serbian Republic. But in 1989, Mr. Milosevic had chosen as his path to power

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See KOSOVO, Page 6

Wanted: Entrepreneurs to Lead Japan Out of a 7-Year Slump

By Sheryl WuDunn
New York Times Service

TOKYO — A Japanese executive was describing his company's efforts to spin off a smaller unit when he suddenly leaned forward and asked that his name not be used.

In a low voice, he said with a touch of embarrassment: "If this happens, we will have an image as an innovator."

Horrors!

This desire to innovate while not being openly seen as doing so may explain why the Japanese have not quite embraced a concept that has built America and contributed to its vitality: entrepreneurship.

They do not even have a good word for it. They have a few expressions, like *kyigo ka*, or "one who starts a business," but somehow the terms do not quite have the same ringing spirit in a nation not known for a go-it-alone attitude.

So the Japanese have just imported

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Crisis in Jakarta / 'We Understand Each Other Here'

Ethnic Chinese Try to Keep Out of Harm's Way

By Thomas Fuller
International Herald Tribune

JAKARTA — Amid the puddles and crumbling walls of Jakarta's morning market is the city's Chinatown, a labyrinth of shops, warehouses and narrow alleys navigated by stooped old women.

It is easy to pass through Jakarta's Chinatown without ever knowing you were there. There are no neon signs emblazoned with bold Chinese characters and no cafeteria-style noodle shops, the hallmark of Chinatowns around the world. Even Buddhist temples, hidden behind iron gates, emit only a subtle hint of their existence: a waft of incense filtering into the street.

The Chinatown in Jakarta is like none other in the world. Since it is stripped of cultural trappings, Chinese faces provide the clearest sign that you have arrived. Chinese books, newspapers — except for an official one — and Chinese-character signs were banned in Indonesia in 1966.

For from being a government clampdown, the idea was proposed by the country's Chinese leaders. The move was made to encourage the integration of the Chinese community into mainstream Indonesian society, said Jusuf Wanandi, a leader in Indonesia's Chinese community and chairman of the country's largest research organization.

"We proposed that these integration measures be taken," he said. "No more Chinese schools and clubs."

Local government officials say that despite recent riots and looting of Chinese-owned shops in other parts of the country, they have not had any ethnic problems in the capital during the economic crisis.

"We understand each other here," said Salam Widjaja, a former trader who is a district chairman in Chinatown. "We have none of those worries."

But privately, several Chinese said they were afraid that, because the ethnic Chinese in Indonesia have a big share of the country's wealth, they will be turned into scapegoats if the crisis worsens.

Many Chinese have already made preparations to flee if tensions escalate. Pauls Vilips, an Australian businessman who helps arrange for ethnic Chinese to emigrate to Australia, said he advertised his services a few weeks ago in an Indonesian newspaper.

"I had 200 responses a week," he said.

Leaders of the local Chinese community, meanwhile, are looking for ways to speed the participation of indigenous Indonesians into their business community so that future economic success is shared across ethnic lines. "So far we haven't succeeded," Mr. Wanandi said.

Mr. Salam said that 100 percent of the 1,000 shops in his district are owned by ethnic Chinese.

His street-level office is in the heart of the gar-



A Buddhist temple in Chinatown collected these bags of rice and other staples from local merchants, which it is distributing to people going hungry because of the economic crisis.

ment district. Two doors down is a shop that sells only zippers. Further down the street, merchants sell hangers, sewing machines, towels and T-shirts.

These days, almost all complain that their businesses are hurting. A merchant who sells plastic lashing for packing crates says he has never had such a bad year in his 20 years in business. Sales are down at least 50 percent, said the merchant, who gave his name as Kasim. The price of imported plastic has shot up 120 percent.

"We're just trying to survive," Mr. Kasim said.

Worse off are the thousands of porters and stock boys, almost all of them indigenous Indonesians, who work in the neighborhood and are paid on a day-to-day basis.

Before the crisis began last autumn, porters were paid an average of 7,000 to 10,000 rupiah a day, according to a local government official. At today's devalued exchange rate, that's about \$1. But in recent months workers' pay has dropped to as low as 3,000 rupiah, or 30 cents, a day. In Jakarta, that will buy two plates of rice at a low-end food stall.

Analysts say these salary cuts and the record level of inflation in Indonesia are a recipe for resentment or violence — especially when people see a shiny

Mercedes, BMW or Toyota parked in the garages of many Chinese shops.

Perhaps with this in mind, the Chinese have responded to the crisis with philanthropy. Last month, Mr. Salam organized a food drive for the families of porters in the neighborhood. He went door-to-door with other district officials to collect rice, cooking oil, instant noodle packages and other essentials. The food, worth a total of \$1,000, was handed out Feb. 28. A collection is under way for the next installment, to be distributed in mid-March.

A nearby Buddhist temple is also mobilizing to feed those pinched by the crisis. Several weeks ago, it enlisted the military to help hand out 25 tons of rice and 5,000 liters (1,300 gallons) of cooking oil. The temple plans to continue the program, gathering donations from neighborhood merchants.

Though many of the merchants have owned their shops in Chinatown for decades, few live there. Their cars, in fact, are one of the few signs of affluence in an area filled with potholed alleys.

Mr. Kasim lives in West Jakarta, and a son is studying in Australia. But there are no indications of that in his shop. Piles of clamps and rolls of plastic lashing are stacked waist high on a concrete floor. Outside, no sign indicates the name of his shop. Mr. Kasim says his customers know where to find him.

IMF's Speedy Response To Asia Irritates Africa

By Howard W. French
New York Times Service

ABDIJAN, Ivory Coast — There was a slightly forced quality to the smiles of officials from the International Monetary Fund and the Ivory Coast government when they met here in February to sign a major pact on restructuring this country's ailing economy.

Ivory Coast had just been granted \$2 billion in new loans. But to get there, the government had negotiated for nine months, finally agreeing to a stinging series of measures that gave the uncomfortable impression that economic policy would henceforth be made at the fund's headquarters in Washington.

Under the new "structural adjustment program," Ivory Coast must quickly complete a sell-off of state-owned companies under which everything from water and electricity to telephone service has already been auctioned to foreign investors. The government must also freeze hiring and institute strict guidelines for promotion on merit.

And in perhaps the most politically painful measure, in a country that is the world's largest cacao producer and seventh-largest exporter of coffee, the agreement stipulates that the government must get out of commodity marketing altogether, removing the band of politicians from the most lucrative game in the land.

Across Asia, similarly sweeping steps have been imposed by the International Monetary Fund and its affiliate, the World Bank, in recent weeks, provoking demonstrations against these institutions in South Korea and Thailand, and riots against austerity measures in Indonesia.

But seen from Africa, where many countries like Ivory Coast have been following "adjustment" programs for two decades, the rush to help Asia's distressed economies with quick loan packages worth tens of billions of dollars looks more like a genuine rescue effort than what appears to many to be a stingy and never-ending program of life-support for Africa.

The Ivory Coast finance minister, Niamien Ngoran, said, "We have observed the speed reaction to Asia, and seen the huge sums of money they have been able to come up with almost instantaneously, often bending the rules pretty freely."

"When it comes to us, our negotiations can drag on for months while they split hairs and act very finicky," he

added. "One can easily get the impression of a double standard."

World Bank and IMF officials say the size and speed of their response to the crisis in Asian countries is justified by the importance of their economies to the global financial system. They also say that had more African countries embraced economic liberalization years ago when the first structural adjustment programs in Africa were begun, rather than resisting change, this continent would not find itself as marginalized as it is today.

"Africa has got to find a way to get more capital to flow here," said Shigeo Katsu, the World Bank's representative in Ivory Coast. "Right now this continent represents a very small portion of world investment. If we had seen changes this sweeping 10 years ago, maybe that would be different now."

But critics of the World Bank and IMF say that even those African countries that have been praised in the past as star "pupils" of the international institutions' reform programs have proved poor performers over time, calling into question the validity of the institutions' approach to the continent.

Zimbabwe and Ghana, for example, widely cited in the 1980s and early 1990s as World Bank "success stories," are both in financial distress today. In Zimbabwe, gross domestic product is lower now than when its structural adjustment program began.

Kevin Watkins, a senior policy adviser at Oxfam International, the British relief advocacy group, said, "If you go by World Bank projections, sub-Saharan Africa will be back to the levels of per capita income that it had in the 1970s by 2005."

"This is a very poor record, and whether you argue that the problem is with implementation or approach, the fact is that the World Bank's policies in Africa have not worked."

In the past, critics of World Bank and IMF programs have said that their reliance on austerity measures like higher interest rates has proved devastating to African countries where governments, however inefficient, typically account for the bulk of economic activity.

Slashing government budgets in this context has often meant not just higher unemployment but also fewer child vaccination programs or schools.

Where international financial institutions could arguably make the biggest impact in Africa is also where they have, in contrast to their swift reaction to Asia's crisis, moved slowly: writing off Africa's huge debt.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Airport Workers' Strike Disrupts Dublin Flights

DUBLIN (AP) — Dublin Airport reopened Sunday but dozens of flights were canceled after airport workers again refused to cross picket lines set up by a handful of striking baggage handlers.

The shutdown began Saturday when workers for other airlines joined a strike by 39 baggage handlers from Ryanair, a low-cost Irish-owned airline.

Aer Rianta, the Irish Airports Authority, said Sunday that some of the 17 airlines using the airport were again operating flights. But the national carrier, Aer Lingus, said it had canceled all 80 flights on Sunday, affecting about 8,000 passengers, after its baggage handlers refused to work.

Baggage handlers for Ryanair have been striking or going slow periodically for seven weeks in a dispute over pay and working conditions.

Fog in Hong Kong Disturbs Air Travel

HONG KONG (Reuters) — Heavy fog led to the delay, cancellation or

diversion of about 106 flights to and from Hong Kong on Sunday, leaving 4,000 travelers stranded at the airport, the government said.

A government spokeswoman said that there were no plans to close Kai Tak Airport, however.

The Hong Kong Observatory said the fog was likely to thicken further as night approached.

Indian Airlines, the state-run carrier, deployed all-woman crews on two international flights Sunday to mark International Women's Day, the Press Trust of India said.

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Australia, Belize, British Virgin Islands, Gibraltar, Nepal, Russia, Ukraine.

TUESDAY: Lesotho, Lithuania.

WEDNESDAY: Burma, Israel, Liberia, Mauritius, Sri Lanka, Zambia.

FRIDAY: Bahrain, India, Israel.

SATURDAY: Andorra.

Sources: J.P. Morgan, Bloomberg.

Regional Airlines of Morocco plans to start flights soon to the southern Spanish city of Malaga and to Las Palmas in the Canary Islands, an airline official said.

(Reuters)

A strike by Algerian customs agents has paralyzed the country's seaports and airports, union and other officials said Sunday. The agents, who are paralytics controlled by the Finance Ministry, are protesting efforts by the police to disarm them.

The German carrier Lufthansa and All Nippon Airways of Japan are to formally announce a code-sharing agreement, a Lufthansa spokesman said Sunday. The bilateral accord will allow each airline to market in its own name flights operated by the other. (AP)

Russia is considering plans to overhaul civil aviation and cut the number of airlines by two-thirds, the Interfax press agency reported on Sunday. Under a draft plan, the number of airlines will be reduced through mergers, which will allow the new carriers to improve their fleets through the leasing of new aircraft with government backing. (AP)

WEATHER

Europe

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by AccuWeather.



Dry and milder cold from the Midwest to the Northeast. Some sun and wind on Tuesday. Some sun and wind on Wednesday. Some sun and wind on Thursday.

Europe Mild in London Tuesday. Windy with soaking rain and some sunshine Tuesday through Thursday. Cloudy and cool in Tokyo Tuesday through Thursday.

Asia Beijing and Seoul will be cool with some sunshine Tuesday through Thursday. Cloudy and cool in Tokyo Tuesday through Thursday.

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THE AMERICAS

30 Years After My Lai, Hard Truths and Heroism

By David Montgomery
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Thirty years ago, Hugh Thompson Jr. and Lawrence Colburn received medals for heroism under enemy fire at a hamlet in Vietnam called My Lai.

Over the weekend, the U.S. Army corrected an oversight — for there was no enemy that March morning in My Lai.

During a ceremony at the Vietnam Veterans Memorial on Saturday, the two comrades were awarded the army's highest medal for bravery not involving conflict with an enemy.

The medals were accompanied by brutally frank citations that talked about what really happened at My Lai on March 16, 1968 — about "the unlawful massacre of noncombatants by American forces," and about "fleeing Vietnamese civilians and pursuing American ground troops" who were bent on "murder."

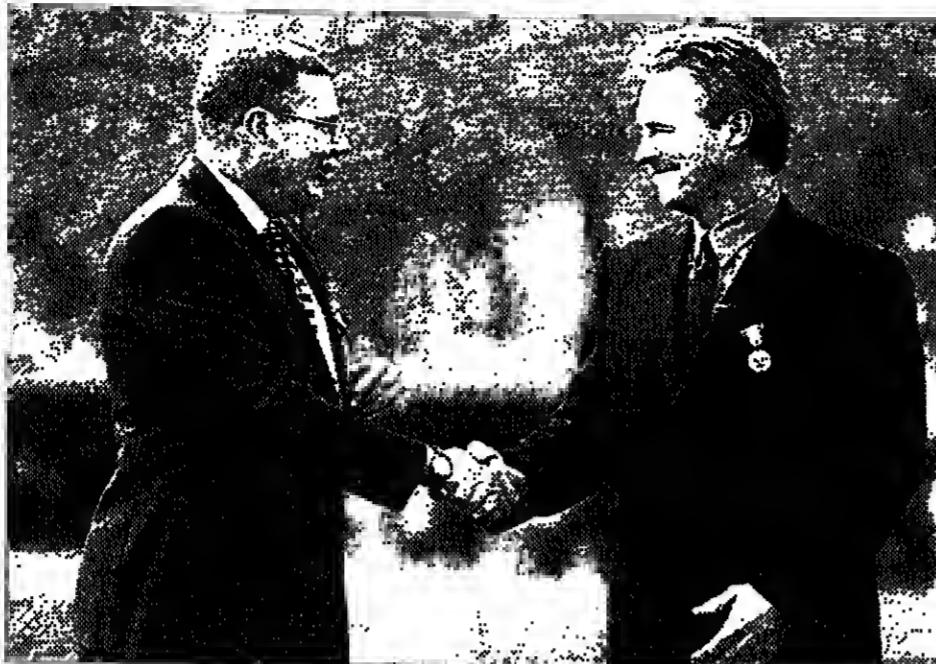
Several hundred civilians — mostly women, children, old men — were killed by Lieutenant William Calley Jr. and his troops. Eventually the atrocity was exposed. Lieutenant Calley was convicted of murder, and the army began a self-examination to determine how American soldiers could go so wrong.

The story that the army never formally acknowledged until Saturday is how Mr. Thompson, Mr. Colburn and a third man, Glenn Andreotta, stopped the My Lai massacre before more people died.

"We will finally recognize these men for their heroic actions," said Major General Michael Ackerman, who pinned the Soldier's Medal on the lapels of Mr. Thompson and Mr. Colburn, who are both in their 50s.

Mr. Andreotta was killed in action about three weeks after the massacre. His wife will receive his posthumous medal later.

General Ackerman called My Lai "one of the most shameful chapters in the army's history," but the three medal winners rejected



Hugh Thompson Jr., left, and Lawrence Colburn after being decorated.

the example set by their fellow soldiers and "set the standard for all soldiers to follow."

On that morning in Quang Ngai Province, Mr. Thompson was a 24-year-old pilot of a combat helicopter. Mr. Colburn was his gunner. Mr. Andreotta was his crew chief.

Their mission was to draw enemy fire in support of troops maneuvering on the ground. The chopper skimmed the treetops to My Lai, and the crew came upon a scene whose horrific dimensions were so beyond their experience that at first they could not make sense of it.

There was shooting — but there was no enemy. There were piles of bodies in a ditch — but they were not soldiers.

The helicopter swung away, trying to smoke out Viet Cong, finding none, and kept circling back to the village.

"Every time we made a pass through the area, there were more bodies," Mr. Thompson said, although they did not see most of the bodies.

"I saw one incident where an American just walked up and blew this woman away," Mr. Thompson said.

Most of the bodies were piled in a ditch. Mr. Andreotta was looking that way and Mr. Thompson remembers him crying: "My God, they're firing into the ditch."

That is when the three soldiers in the helicopter understood what was happening.

Mr. Thompson spotted some women and children cowering in a bunker. He put the helicopter down between them and some advancing American soldiers. He got out and talked to a lieutenant whose name he does not know.

"Can you get [the civilians] out?" Mr. Thompson recalls saying.

"With a hand grenade," said the lieutenant.

"I said, 'Hold your people here, I think we can do better than that.'"

Mr. Thompson called in another helicopter to evacuate the 10 civilians. It took two trips. Mr. Thompson, Mr. Colburn and Mr. Andreotta provided cover, in case their fellow Americans started shooting.

Then Mr. Thompson and his crew lifted off and set down again near the ditch with the bodies, looking for survivors. Mr. Andreotta waded among the bodies and came up with a little boy, wounded but still alive. The crew ferried him to a nearby hospital, and he survived.

Mr. Thompson reported what they saw to his commanding officer, who called off all action in the sector, effectively ending the killing. General Ackerman said.

The full story of My Lai did not come out for more than a year. Army officers initially tried to cover it up. Journalists have interviewed Mr. Thompson and told his story over the years, but in army records, he was still recognized for saving the civilians from the Viet Cong.

In the late 1980s, David Egan, an architecture professor at Clemson University in South Carolina saw a documentary about My Lai that described the helicopter crew's true actions. He started a letter-writing campaign to federal officials, but the campaign made little headway for a long time.

Today, the army takes the lessons of My Lai seriously. Every soldier who becomes an officer now must study My Lai and watch a videotape that includes commentary from Mr. Thompson.

POLITICAL NOTES

Standoff Over a Gay Nominee

SAN FRANCISCO — When the State Department announced last year that James Hormel, who is gay, had been nominated to be an ambassador, there was jubilation here, and not just among the city's homosexuals.

George Shultz, who returned to San Francisco after serving as President Ronald Reagan's secretary of state, said Mr. Hormel would be a "wonderful representative of our country" to Luxembourg.

But the nomination of the 65-year-old civic leader and heir to the Hormel meat-processing fortune appears hopelessly stalled in the Senate, where a group of conservative Republicans has placed a hold on his nomination.

President Bill Clinton has praised Mr. Hormel and urged senators to put aside any prejudice. "I have just one question," the president said. "Will he or will he not be a good ambassador?"

(NYT)

Lewinsky Battles Isolation

WASHINGTON — In a two-bedroom apartment, Monica Lewinsky is struggling to adjust to what her friends describe as an increasingly cloistered and sometimes suffocating daily existence.

Ms. Lewinsky, the former White House intern at the center of the independent counsel's investigation of President Bill Clinton, is passing most of her time in her mother's duplex reading books and magazines and watching television. The curtains in the ground-level apartment in the Watergate complex are always drawn. "They are really isolated," said R. Peter Straus, who is engaged to Ms. Lewinsky's mother. "It is very tough."

(NYT)

Quote/Unquote

Nate Coulter, Democratic candidate for the U.S. Senate from Arkansas, calling for strict limits on the powers of the independent counsel, Kenneth Starr, who is investigating the Whitewater land deal and its offshoots: "All these people leading the investigation are from elsewhere, and they've been led to believe that this is some sort of rogue state run by rogue people and that it was O.K. to come in here and treat everybody like criminals."

(AP)

Republican Leaders Split: Gingrich Defends Starr, Lott Urges He 'Show His Cards'

By Alison Mitchell
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The House speaker, Newt Gingrich, staunchly defended Kenneth Starr over the weekend even as the Senate majority leader, Trent Lott, said it was time for the Whitewater independent counsel to wrap up his investigation and "show his cards."

The divergence between Mr. Gingrich and Mr. Lott illustrated the growing turmoil in the Republican Party over how to grapple with an investigation into President Bill Clinton's relations with a White House intern that has left the president's popularity at an unrivaled heights and backfired on Mr. Starr in the

court of public opinion.

In an appearance on the CNN program "Evans & Novak" broadcast Saturday, Mr. Lott defended Mr. Starr against what he described as "the typical White House operation of attacking anybody that dares question them."

But Mr. Lott also said the time had come for Mr. Starr to finish his investigation.

"I think that he has had enough time, and it's time to show his cards," Mr. Lott said. "I think he needs to wrap it up, show us what he's got, indict, convict people. Or if he doesn't, close it out."

In contrast, Mr. Gingrich, speaking at a breakfast with constituents in his home district, in the Atlanta suburbs, urged

people to be patient with the investigation.

"I think it is disgraceful that official representatives of the executive branch are undermining a legitimate, legal investigation of the Department of Justice," he said.

Senator Thad Cochran of Mississippi, another member of the Senate Republican leadership, also urged patience.

"I'm not ready to preach to Judge Starr one way or another," Mr. Cochran said. "At this point we have to wait and see."

He also said he had long had problems with the independent counsel statute law.

Republicans have increasingly fractured over how to deal with an investi-

gation of a popular Democratic president that could end up being referred to the House for an impeachment inquiry.

Social conservatives in the Republican Party and possible presidential candidates have been harshly critical of Mr. Clinton, accusing him of failing to show moral leadership.

Other Republicans have started to criticize Mr. Starr for such tactics as calling Sidney Blumenthal, a White House public relations official, before a grand jury because prosecutors suspected him of orchestrating a campaign to discredit Mr. Starr's office.

Senator Arlen Specter, Republican of Pennsylvania, a former district attorney in Philadelphia, has said he thought Mr.

Starr "went too far" in using a grand jury to counter criticism of him and his deputies.

The House Republican leadership has generally been trying to sidestep any comment on Mr. Clinton's troubles.

"The House could say, well, it's not serious enough for impeachment, but this is clearly conduct that's on the margin and we don't approve of it," Mr. Lott said, "and the House Judiciary Committee would report out a censure resolution."

But a senior House Republican official said such discussion was premature, since no one knew what Mr. Starr had found and what action he would take.

"That is way down the line, assuming we even get down the line," the official said.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Cowboy Church Packs 'Em In

For a bunch of taciturn Midwestern farmers, they appeared to be having an awfully good time — especially considering that they were in church.

It was Sunday night at the First Christian Church on Market Street in Farmer City, Illinois, a town of 2,000. And Sunday night, everyone in the area knows, means Cowboy Church.

Fornalities are few. Cowboy hats, boots and jeans are standard wear. There are mandolins, banjos and the occasional harmonica. Les Britton, 88, generally plays the fiddle. And there is, reports The Boston Globe, a certain conservancy of the spoken word. In

other words, not much preaching. Pastor Bud McMasters cooked up the idea about a year ago as a way to boost attendance, then sometimes as small as 10 on some Sundays. Now the pews are filled with up to 200 people, some from as far away as Chicago, 160 miles distant.

Joe Walsh, 57, operator of the local grain elevator, said he had given up going to church years ago.

"There are all kinds of people who have been away 20 to 40 years who have come back because of the Cowboy Church," he said.

Mr. McMasters — call him Pastor Bud — acknowledges that perhaps not everyone is coming for the "right reasons," but getting them through the door gives him a chance to reach them.

"A lot of people have come to me and said they had given up, that they were mad at the church, and that Cowboy Church brought them back," he said. "It has changed a lot of people."

Short Takes

After the flooding has abated and Californians have ceased worrying about their cliff-side homes, El Nino will leave a more lasting heritage, scientists say: termites. The unusually warm and wet winter has provided the little timber eaters exactly the environment they love. "In Arizona, California and Florida, we have never seen termite activity like this so early," said Scott Nolen, president of an exterminating company. "Usually, it's too cold for them to swarm."

States that are usually only marginally affected, like South Dakota, are sure to see increased termite damage, the experts say, and places like Georgia or the Carolinas, where the bugs usually die in the winter, may have year-round termites. The outlook appears grim, considering that the winged insects already are estimated to do more damage than fires, floods and tornadoes combined.

Attacks on government and private computer systems have risen dramatically, according to a new survey, with more than 60 percent of businesses, universities and government offices reporting security breaches during 1997 — up 22 percent from the year before. The survey by the Computer Security Institute, conducted in cooperation with the FBI, found that disgruntled employees were the most likely source of computer attacks.

Motorists in West Virginia who run down animals can now legally take them home for dinner. A new law allows drivers to take home any wildlife, except protected birds, spotted fawn or bear cubs. Backers of the bill, which has drawn laughter and scorn from some neighboring states, say that if people eat their roadkill, the state will save money now spent on removing dead animals. Those carrying home carcasses are required to notify police or conservation officers within 12 hours.

Brian Knowlton

Away From Politics

The Supreme Court's ruling last week that federal discrimination law covers sexual harassment between people of the same sex was only the start of a wide-ranging examination of sexual harassment law under way at the court. Before the current term ends in early summer, the justices will decide three more sexual harassment cases — a very high number for a term that will produce only about 90 decisions across the entire range of the court's jurisdiction. (NYT)

• It's slipped from 1992 to 1994 to 1995 to 1997 to 1998, and now it looks like NASA's space station will be delayed again. Not only that, it will cost more than promised — at least \$3.6 billion more, a 21 percent increase. Now no one is willing to guess when orbital construction will begin and end. (AP)

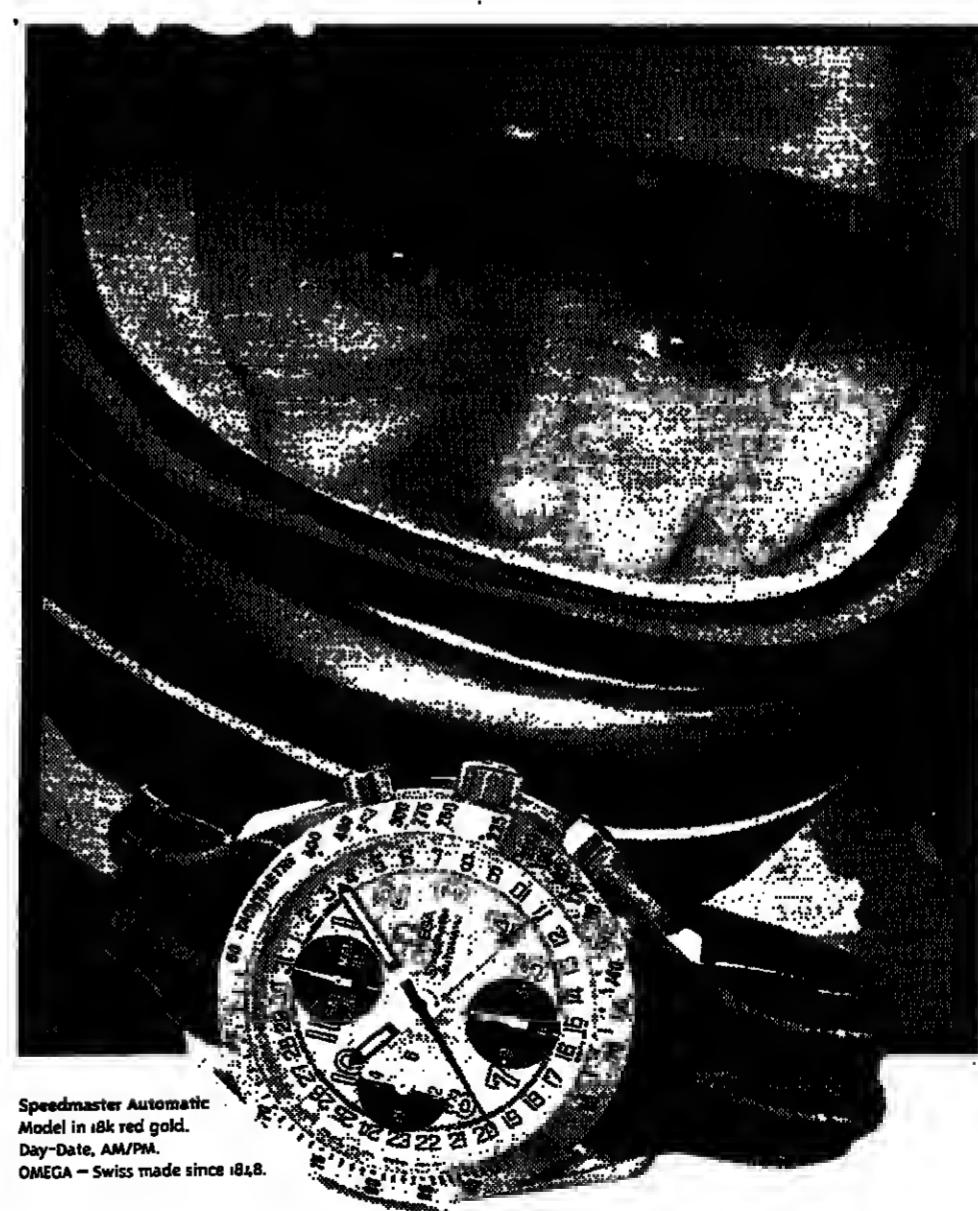
• Criticism of Julian Bond, elected board chairman of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People two weeks ago, for his remonstration of a convicted embezzler to a crucial position in the organization suggests that the troubled civil rights group is still struggling with infighting. (NYT)

• A Connecticut state lottery account holder who gunned down four people at the headquarters before killing himself complained to news papers months before that lottery players were being cheated. (AP)

• Washington has made such a dramatic financial turnaround that District of Columbia officials are considering a tax cut and projecting hundreds of millions of dollars of budget surpluses for the next five years. (WP)

• Shortages of construction workers, particularly roofers, could slow the rebuilding and repair of the 1,600 homes and apartments hit in February by a series of tornadoes in central Florida. (NYT)

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ASIA/PACIFIC

Indians Are Wondering If Anyone Can Govern

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — As India's election results flowed in last week, a television advertisement captured a widespread apprehension that this huge, impoverished nation may be headed for another period of revolving-door governments that lack the political clout to tackle the country's problems.

"The Vajpayee government," a voice intoned, "lasted for 13 days. The Deve Gowda government lasted for almost 11 months. The Gujarat government lasted for a little over 10 months."

Having listed the three governments India has had since the last election in 1996, the voice, brightening, added: "Jointly, none of them lasted as long as Amazeer — Amazeer, the long-playing radial from Apollo tires."

Finding something to chuckle at in politics has become harder for many Indians, as four successive elections have failed to produce a majority for any party.

In the new Parliament there will be at least 38 parties, none with anything close to a majority. The largest, the Hindu nationalist Bharatiya Janata Party, will have 177 seats, 95 short of the 272 seats needed for a majority in the Parliament, which has 543 elected members.

The frustration found loud expression as results of the latest election became known, with many Indians saying they wondered when, if ever, the country would have a strong government again.

"It is a crying shame that 50 years after independence, 350 million of our people live in poverty," said Deepak Nayyar, an economics professor at Jawaharlal Nehru University in New

Delhi. "That's more than all the people who lived in British India in 1947. Year after year, election after election, political parties have promised the moon, and absolutely nothing has happened."

Maneuvering by Bharatiya Janata for enough additional seats to form a government is likely to continue until at least Thursday, when the Election Commission, which is still awaiting results for nine seats, is expected to make its formal announcement of the outcome.

Then, President Kocheril Raman Narayanan is expected to ask the Bharatiya Janata parliamentary leader, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, to become prime minister. As expected, the party formally named Mr. Vajpayee its candidate for prime minister Saturday.

But efforts to outflank Bharatiya Janata by the election's second- and third-place finishers, the Congress (I) Party and the United Front, mean that a last-minute reversal cannot be ruled out.

In the election, Bharatiya Janata sought to offset misgivings about its Hindu nationalist philosophy, with its undercutting of hostility toward India's 120 million Muslims, by presenting itself as the only party able to bring "stability" to the country, because it was the only one likely to approach a parliamentary majority.

In fact, it managed to win only 17 seats more than in 1996, when it finished as the largest single party in Parliament for the first time.

Still, Bharatiya Janata came within striking distance of a majority by making deft decisions in its choice of election allies among regional parties. These parties added 75 seats, bringing the total for the alliance led by Bharatiya Janata to 252 seats, 20 short of a majority, according to the latest count Sunday.



Police removing a Congress (I) supporter from a hall in Srinagar where ballots were being counted Sunday. The tally was delayed by clashes.

Bharatiya Janata's closest challenger, the Congress Party, won 140 seats, and added 26 more through alliances with regional parties, according to tallies Sunday.

Now a second round in the contest for power has opened. In a game of baffling arithmetic complexity, leaders of Bharatiya Janata and Congress, along with the United Front, an alliance of 13 regional and leftist parties that won 95 seats, have been maneuvering among five other parties that won seats.

With almost every hour bringing reports of a new alliance made or an old alliance broken, the odds have shifted back and forth, but most politicians say they believe Bharatiya Janata will emerge

the winner. Although its combined seat total is lower than that of the Congress Party and the United Front, the Congress Party's efforts to build a majority have been confounded by dithering.

Among other things, the Congress Party has divided over who would become prime minister, and parties within the United Front have wrangled over whether they should stay with the front, join Bharatiya Janata or remain neutral.

Some Indians have hailed the inconclusive result as a reflection of their country's diversity and of the political flexibility that democracy affords. But others fear that governments that have to rely on a galaxy of small parties to sustain them, many of which have little in common with one another or with the party leading the government, will be incapable of effective action against the country's enduring problems of poverty, illiteracy and disease.

The election results showed that voters across the country sought to excise their sense of blighted hope by punishing incumbents. More than half the members of Parliament who ran for re-election were defeated.

The disillusionment showed up, too, in the way voters turned against governing political parties in their home states. In 10 states accounting for more than 400 million people, state governments that won strong victories in recent elections found voters moving against them in landslide proportions. Only four states, Delhi, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, produced results that favored the state governments.

U.S. Checking North Korean Clash Reports

By Kevin Sullivan
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — American and South Korean officials started the weekend scrambling to investigate reports of an unusual clash among North Korean troops in the capital, Pyongyang.

Officials say there is too little evidence from the secretive nation to determine what caused the clash or whether it may have been part of a coup attempt against the North's leader, Kim Jong Il.

Officials in Seoul said the fighting on Thursday, among an undetermined number of troops, could have been part of military training exercises or some other routine event.

But reports that apparently originated with foreign residents of Pyongyang were disturbing enough that Stephen Bosworth, U.S. ambassador to South Korea, was called back to the embassy late Friday night.

American and South Korean intelligence officials worked through the night to determine what had happened in the North's capital.

"There was something, but whatever it was seems to be over and there are no signs that indicate any change in leadership," an official in Seoul said. "A lot of people put a lot of time into trying to figure out what this was, but everyone's pretty calm now."

Unsubstantiated coup rumors have periodically surfaced for years in North Korea, a closed and isolated nation run for nearly a half-century by Kim Il Sung until his death in 1994, and since then by his son, Kim Jong Il.

North Korea has one of the world's largest military forces, and the power of its military leaders is believed to be considerable.

Although most observers say Kim Jong Il has worked hard to stay in control of the military, few would be shocked by a coup attempt originating within the military ranks.

■ Curfew Reported in Capital

South Korean newspapers, quoting diplomats in Beijing, reported Saturday that a night curfew had been slapped on Pyongyang after policemen and "military forces" exchanged gunfire, Reuters reported.

The daily Dong-A Ilbo said the gunfight occurred after policemen attacked the military. It did not give any details.

Dong-A Ilbo and another newspaper, Joong Ang Ilbo, said a night curfew was immediately slapped on the city and had been in effect ever since.

BRIEFLY

Hong Kong Woos Europe's Investors

HONG KONG — The Hong Kong leader, Tung Chee-hwa, flew to Europe on Sunday to reassure leaders and investors that it was business as usual eight months after the territory reverted to Chinese rule.

During his weeklong trip, Mr. Tung will meet politicians and business leaders in Germany and France, including Chancellor Helmut Kohl and President Jacques Chirac.

It is the latest trip taken by the China-appointed leader to promote the territory after Beijing took over from the British last July.

Mr. Tung has been to the United States, Canada, Britain and to Asian countries to assure their communities that Hong Kong is maintaining "business as usual" since the handover. (Reuters)

Power Cut Lowers Auckland's Crime

AUCKLAND, New Zealand — Even criminals have deserted the darkened streets of downtown Auckland, where two weeks of power blackouts have made elevators risky, spoiled food and frustrated residents.

"It's been almost a crime-free zone," Inspector John Mitchell said Saturday. "The normal level of muggings, violence, fights, burglary and robbery have just not happened."

Auckland residents took to prayer Sunday. "We pray for the people in the central business district of Auckland who are afflicted by the power crisis," parishioners chanted at St. Patrick's Cathedral, on the edge of the 120-block zone that has been short of electricity since Feb. 20. (AP)

Backing for Queen

CANBERRA — Australia's conservative government will ignore the push for Australia to become a republic until a vote due in 1999, a minister said Sunday.

Special Minister of State Nick Minchin also said the Labor opposition and the republican movement faced a tough battle to win the vote to sever 210-year-old ties with Britain, the country's former colonial master. (Reuters)

Firm Admits Link to Organ Sales of Slain Chinese

By Edmund L. Andrews
New York Times Service

OBERSERL, Germany — A German company has announced that it is abandoning its half-interest in a kidney dialysis center in Guangzhou, China, admiring that Chinese military officials had probably made it an unintentional accomplice in the selling of organs from executed prisoners to wealthy foreigners.

Fresenius Medical Care AG, based in this suburb of Frankfurt, said its decision, announced Thursday, was prompted by a report by ABC News last fall.

Fresenius, which acquired its stake in the center from W. R. Grace & Co. in late 1996, said it had conducted its own investigation and discovered that foreign patients were receiving dialysis treatment at the center and may well have been "receiving kidney organs harvested from executed Chinese criminals."

The announcement was made less than two weeks after FBI agents arrested two Chinese government officials in New York and charged them with trying to market human organs in the United States that came from executed political prisoners.

The issue for Fresenius, and perhaps also W. R. Grace, stems from a kidney dialysis center at a giant military hospital complex in Guangzhou, a short ride by water from Hong Kong.

National Medical Care, a subsidiary of W. R. Grace, started the center in a joint venture with the Chinese hospital complex in 1994, and Fresenius bought the Grace subsidiary 18 months ago.

The dialysis center was not directly involved with organ transplants. But the military complex operates a separate hospital for organ transplants on the same campus, and ABC News reported that the dialysis center served kidney patients while they waited for transplanted organs that were removed from prisoners as soon as they were executed.

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EUROPE

German Greens Rebel Over Bosnia

Reuters
MAGDEBURG, Germany — Germany's ecologist Greens acknowledged Sunday that a congress designed to show their readiness for government had been marred by a clash between the party elite and the grass roots over foreign policy.

Delegates shocked the leadership late Saturday by rejecting, by one vote, a motion that would have allowed the traditionally pacifist party to support German troops' taking part in the new NATO-led peacekeeping mission in Bosnia.

With both of Germany's main parties in Parliament supporting the extension past June of the NATO Stabilization Force, the Greens' support is not critical for German participation in the mission.

But Greens board members and deputies sought approval of the motion because they believed that opposition to the Bosnia mission could hinder the party's entry into a coalition government after general elections in September.

"This congress has damaged our chances," the party co-leader Gunda Roestel said. "You can't win elec-



Joschka Fischer, left, Greens' parliamentary leader, joking with a delegate whose green and red hair symbolized a Greens-Social Democratic coalition.

tions on foreign policy, but you can lose them."

A coalition of the Greens and the center-left Social Democrats would, according to recent opinion polls, win enough votes to defeat Chancellor Helmut Kohl's governing alliance.

Mr. Kohl's government jumped on the defeat for the Greens' leadership as the first piece of good news coming their way since the Christian Democratic Union was hammered by the Social Democratic Party on March 1 in a state election in Lower Saxony.

"The rejection of a new mission for the people of Bosnia shows the Greens for the irresponsible, foreign policy adventurers they really are," Defense Minister Volker Ruehe said.

Under a compromise worked out before the congress, the motion would have allowed Greens deputies to back an extension of the NATO force's mandate as a "peace-maintaining measure."

In return, there were to be no further challenges to the party's pacifist course. But the congress rejected the

compromise by a vote of 275 to 274.

"The decision has been made," said the party's leader in Parliament, Joschka Fischer, a moderate who has for years supported intervention in Bosnia. "You can't keep on voting till you get the result you want."

The congress was intended to demonstrate that the party, which has the support of about 10 percent of voters in opinion polls, had overcome internal battles of the past.

In addition to the dispute over Bosnia, the party congress also set off a dispute with the Social Democratic Party and its newly named candidate for chancellor, Gerhard Schroeder.

Earlier Saturday, the Greens delegates approved a motion making a package of "ecology taxes" a prerequisite for their support of any coalition government. One of the tax measures would nearly triple the price of gasoline over 10 years.

The moderate, pro-business Mr. Schroeder quickly attacked the plan. "Driving a car is not something just for the privileged," he said at a state election rally in Magdeburg. "I hope the Greens think again."

Publisher Apologizes To Patten Over Book**Ex-Hong Kong Governor Threatened Suit**

New York Times Service

LONDON — After a week of bad publicity over its abrupt decision to cancel a book by Chris Patten, Hong Kong's last British governor, HarperCollins has taken the highly unusual step of issuing an apology to Mr. Patten and agreed to pay him an unspecified amount of money.

In a statement issued by lawyers for Mr. Patten and for News Corp., HarperCollins' parent company, the publisher declared that it had "unreservedly apologized for and withdrawn any suggestion that Chris Patten's book, 'East and West,' was rejected for not being up to proper standards or being too 'boring.'" The company, the statement concluded, accepts that "these allegations are untrue and ought never to have been made."

The apology Friday represents an unusually public embarrassment for Rupert Murdoch, chairman of News Corp., who ordered that the book be canceled because of its highly critical stance toward China, a country in which Mr. Murdoch has considerable business interests and financial ambitions.

Mr. Patten, who had already turned in half of the manuscript, subsequently sold the book to another publisher, Macmillan, for the same amount that HarperCollins had paid — about \$200,000 — and threatened to bring a lawsuit for breach of contract.

Friday's settlement, said by publish-

ing executives to have involved a payment to Mr. Patten "in the tens of thousands of pounds," was reached as a way to save News Corp. from the expense and further embarrassment of a prolonged legal battle.

Last Wednesday, Mr. Murdoch blamed HarperCollins executives for having "screwed it up." Their decision to drop publication left him "in a completely inexcusable position," he said in an interview published in The Times of London. The newspaper, like HarperCollins, is part of Mr. Murdoch's News Corp.

Mr. Murdoch faulted his subordinates for inventing "nonsense" reasons why they were reversing course on publishing the book when, he said, he had been clear from the outset that he did not want HarperCollins involved.

He said he thought the only damage to the firm was "in a PR sense because our people cocked it up at the end."

For his part, Mr. Patten had accused the publishing magnate of adopting double standards in the affair. He told The Sunday Telegraph of London from his home in France: "I don't see how you can be in favor of free speech in one part of the world and less keen on it in another." He was alluding to the campaign by Murdoch-owned newspapers in Britain against any tightening of the privacy laws there.

Mr. Patten said it had never occurred to him "that Mr. Murdoch's business links with China could be a factor in this."

BRIEFLY
French Panel Head Faces Allegations

PARIS — Former Foreign Minister Roland Dumas, the head of France's Constitutional Council, has been ordered to appear before two investigating judges March 18 over a scandal that has rocked some of the country's most powerful interests, the newspaper *Le Monde* reported Sunday.

Although the document simply said he was going to be "notified of the allegations against him," *Le Monde* said it implied Mr. Dumas was to be charged.

The charges, it said, would very likely have to do with receiving or helping to obtain fraudulently acquired company property. The allegations stem from the \$2.5 billion sale of six French frigates to Taiwan in 1991, when Mr. Dumas was foreign minister. (AP)

Pope Voices Appeal For Women's Rights

VATICAN CITY — Pope John Paul II marked International Women's Day on Sunday with a call to value women for more than their looks, and spoke out for those whose rights were trampled because of their gender.

In his weekly Angelus address to pilgrims in St. Peter's Square, the Pope said women in many parts of the world were still hindered from playing a full part in social, political and economic life.

"How many women have been and still are valued more for their physical appearance than for their personal qualities, their professional competence, the fruits of their intelligence, the richness of their sensibility" and "the very dignity of their being," he said. (Reuters)

Turkish Police Stop Pro-Kurdish Rally

ISTANBUL — Police used tear gas to break up a pro-Kurdish demonstration here Sunday, sending dozens of people fleeing in panic. At least 24 police officers and some demonstrators were injured.

The demonstration of about 1,500 people was organized by the leftist Labor Party in central Taksim Square in observance of International Women's Day. (AP)

An Unchastened Chubais Lashes Out at Russia's Financial Goliaths

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Two months ago, Anatoli Chubais, architect of Russia's economic reforms and a first deputy prime minister, was on the skids.

He was embroiled in a controversy over a \$90,000 book honorarium and stripped of his post as finance minister; his coterie of aides was fired, and he was under a barrage of attacks in the news media owned by Russia's ruling financial oligarchy.

Last week, Mr. Chubais struck back. In a series of revealing newspaper interviews, he offered unrepentant, pungent criticism of the leading bankers and industrialists with whom he has been at odds since last summer. And he warned that unless Russia freed itself from their

grip, the country could implode like the Asian economies did last fall.

"We will have to drag ourselves away" from the businessmen "literally by the hair," he told the newspaper *Kommersant*.

Mr. Chubais, 42, chief of Russia's post-Soviet privatization program, who has held top posts during six years of President Boris Yeltsin's leadership, is usually taciturn. But in an extraordinary interview published Saturday in the newspaper *Nezavisimaya Gazeta*, he attacked the paper and its journalists. The paper agreed in advance to print his remarks in full.

The newspaper is widely perceived as a mouthpiece for the financier-industrialist Boris Berezovsky, who saved it from bankruptcy and is believed to write under a pseudonym. Mr. Berezovsky,

who argues that the Russian government should heed the major capitalists, has led a campaign against Mr. Chubais since a controversial telephone company privatization sale last summer, in which the group with which Mr. Berezovsky was associated lost the deal.

"Lies, all lies," Mr. Chubais said of what is written about him in the paper. "It's a sold-out newspaper, sold-out journalists and sold-out chief editor."

Mr. Chubais added that his friends could not hold the paper "without feeling disgust, without feeling dirt and squeamishness."

He ridiculed headlines about him in recent months, charged that the newspaper had published phony circulation figures and predicted Mr. Berezovsky's business empire would fall, taking the journalists with it.

"It's going to be too bad for you," Mr. Chubais said. "It's going to be shameful for you. You will feel shame to look into the eyes of your colleagues. You will feel shame to take interviews in the future. You will not be treated as human beings."

Mr. Chubais and the other first deputy prime minister, Boris Nemtsov, have championed what they call "people's capitalism" and contrasted it with the rule of the bankers and industrialists who backed Mr. Yeltsin's 1996 re-election campaign. The bankers, who were close to Mr. Chubais then, have demonstrated enormous clout over the last two years in dividing up former state properties among themselves.

Mr. Chubais admitted in the *Kommersant* interview that he had been mistaken to allow some of the financiers to

"cut off" their competitors in the most lucrative auctions of state properties, known as the "loans-for-shares" scheme.

But Mr. Chubais said he had always believed that "in Russia there will never be any real power for a long time that will be controlled by big business."

"I have always thought in Russia such a structure will not live for long," he told *Nezavisimaya Gazeta*.

The newspaper's editor, Vitali Tretiakov, replied to Mr. Chubais in a separate article, saying the published circulation — 47,780 — was true. Mr. Tretiakov did not deny that the paper reflects Mr. Berezovsky's views, but he recalled that it had also published material leaked by Mr. Chubais to hurt the Communists during the 1996 election campaign.

Chernomyrdin: Stabilizer? Or Just Dull?

By Michael R. Gordon
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — When Russia's prime minister summed up his accomplishments for the past five years, he was a little weak on what former President George Bush liked to call the vision thing.

"If one considers what could have been done, and then what we did do over this long time, one can conclude that something was done," Viktor Chernomyrdin said.

This week the steady but uninspiring Mr. Chernomyrdin is to meet in Washington with Vice President Al Gore to discuss everything from foreign investment to arms control. But will Mr. Gore be meeting Russia's future president, as many U.S. policy-makers hope, or simply a gray and inelectable political survivor?

From Mikhail Gorbachev to Boris Yeltsin, the United States has a history of pinning its hopes on Russian leaders even after their authority has begun to wane.

Mr. Chernomyrdin's power is growing. But Russia's second-most important official looks very different through the prism of Washington politics than he does in Moscow. The Clinton administration sees Mr. Chernomyrdin as a stabilizing figure to whom Washington can turn to smooth over the rough patches in the U.S.-Russia relationship. He may not always deliver the answers Washington wants, but he is always there to take the call.

"He has been a steady Eddie," a senior Clinton administration official said. "He has not been an outspoken proponent of reform but a lot of reform has moved forward under his authority. He has learned and grown a great deal."

But where Americans see stability, Russian reformers see stagnation. In Moscow, Mr. Chernomyrdin is viewed as a "C-plus" student whose principal talent is his ability to get along with seemingly everyone — while avoiding tough decisions.

The Communists like him because he is amenable to compromise, even if it means agreeing to a budget that vastly exceeds any credible projection of revenue. Mr. Chernomyrdin likes him because he has demonstrated his loyalty

and is not a political threat. Russia's bankers and energy barons have embraced him as their best hope of retaining their inside connections after Mr. Yeltsin leaves the scene.

"Chernomyrdin has been practically selected by the oligarchy as a successor to Yeltsin," said Andrei Piontovsky, a Russian political analyst. "They choose him because he is ready to ensure the status quo, the same incestuous relationship between power and money."

Russia's second-most important official has a talent to get along with seemingly everyone while avoiding tough decisions.

If Mr. Chernomyrdin can get along with Communists as well as energy barons, it is because he has been born. The son of a truck driver, Mr. Chernomyrdin, 59, began working as a compressor operator in central Russia.

Later, he worked for the local Communist Party in the city of Omsk, and became the minister of the Soviet gas industry in 1985. When the ministry was transformed into Gazprom, the huge semi-privatized natural gas monopoly, Mr. Chernomyrdin became its first chairman.

His big political break came in 1992 when Yegor Gaidar, the pro-capitalist re-

former, was removed as prime minister. Mr. Chernomyrdin and Boris Nemtsov, the most reform-minded senior officials in the Yeltsin government. They were left with such politically thankless tasks as compelling Russians to pay their taxes and phasing out housing subsidies.

What Mr. Chernomyrdin, however, has still not been able to do is make himself popular with the voters. His poll ratings are so low that the Russian media that support him tend not to report them.

He appears to be calculating that the Kremlin political machine and the financiers' backing will enable him to succeed, much as it helped Mr. Yeltsin reverse his disastrous ratings in the 1996 election. But Mr. Yeltsin had a spirit, just for combat and even charisma that Mr. Chernomyrdin lacks.

To bolster his image, Mr. Chernomyrdin is starting a new show on the RTR state television channel on which he will respond to questions from the public. But he is such a wooden speaker that it's not clear whether this will help or hurt his prospects.

Chernomyrdin will be answering citizens' questions live on TV," quipped the newspaper *Russky Telegraf*. "Is this the first sign of the upcoming presidential election? Or maybe Yeltsin simply wants to ruin the prime minister's chances?"

Mr. Chernomyrdin has also proved himself a resilient bureaucratic infighter. He recently expanded his authority

to head the reins. Russia has tended to drift.

One of Russia's greatest challenges is to break the grip that the small cluster of financiers and industrialists have on the economy. And few think Mr. Chernomyrdin is up to it.

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INTERNATIONAL

Ruined Village in Kosovo Is Testimony to Ferocity of Serbian Assault

By Chris Hedges
New York Times Service

PREKAZ, Serbia — The hulking remains of burned houses, most with gaping holes in the walls from huge explosions, stood empty and silent Sunday like forlorn sentinels.

Cows ambled slowly across the ruts left by armored personnel carriers, their hooves falling on piles of metal shell casings from heavy machine guns. Somber police carrying assault rifles and wearing bulletproof vests scanned the rolling countryside from the ridge lines and lay behind earthworks.

Serbian police and special paramilitary units surrounded Prekaz, one of the strongholds of the outlawed Kosovo Liberation Army, on Thursday and began the fiercest fighting in Serbia's south-ernmost province since a rebellion by ethnic Albanians against Communist forces at the end of World War II. The fighting, which ended Saturday when the last pockets of resistance were driven out of the town and subdued, left at least 26 ethnic Albanians and two policemen dead.

There were indications that the death toll,

however, might be much higher. Community leaders in the area say family members who have been to the morgue in Pristina found at least 38 dead from Prekaz and two neighboring villages. At the edge of the town, 40 kilometers west of Pristina, lay two dozen freshly dug graves in a

The police did not permit reporters, who visited Sunday for the first time, to inspect the graves.

Those who fled the village of about 1,000 said that the hundreds of police who made the assault fired indiscriminately, especially at men, many of whom were apparently armed.

"We understand that about 30 percent of the village fled in the first hours of the fighting," said Adem Meta, a local ethnic Albanian leader in the neighboring town of Skenderaj.

"Prekaz is empty now," he said. "We have no idea what has happened to the rest of the villagers."

In the hills around the town women and children, along with small bands of armed men, continued to move through the woods to evade capture by police units.

"We gave everyone in the town a chance to leave," said a police major, carrying two portable walkie-talkies, who refused to be identified.

"Those who surrendered were allowed to get out," he said. "The rest of the town decided to stay and fight."

There were clear indications that the town saw heavy combat, despite claims by many ethnic Albanian leaders that the villagers were unarmed. On the floors of houses, where broken terra cotta roof tiles and charred timbers lay in piles, were scores of shell casings.

"We had no idea the terrorist had this kind of weaponry," said a police commander, who also did not want to be identified. "They opened up on us with machine guns. They were lobbing mortars at us. No one expected them to have mortars. These can only come from Albania."

The town was, until the attack, an example of how brazen the rebels have become in remote parts of the province, which had its autonomous status revoked in 1989 by the Serbian leader, Slobodan Milosevic. Rebels paraded through the streets armed and in uniform in the middle of the

afternoon. There were often guerrilla roadblocks set up on the two dirt roads leading into the village.

Adem Jashari, one of the top rebel leaders, who the Serbs say was killed in the assault, used the village as a base and last month held a lengthy interview here with The New York Times. Mr. Jashari, who ethnic Albanians insist escaped the cordon with a contingent of fighters, was perhaps the most wanted man in Kosovo. Mr. Jashari's wife, two sons and his elderly father all died in the assault.

"There were groups of terrorists who escaped to the hills at night," said the major, "and these are the people we are trying to track down now."

It was clear from the demolition of family homes, many of which were surrounded by high cement block walls, that the Serbs used massive firepower to quell the resistance. Shell casings inside the wrecked homes lay littered by windows where rebels had fought the police for two or three days.

Those who fled the town said they did so amid heavy gunfire. They all tell harrowing tales of

sleeping in forests, begging for water from homes and huddling with frightened children in the undergrowth as police units fired upon them with assault rifles.

Mari Kodra, 38, fled Prekaz at dawn on Thursday, during the initial hours of fighting with her five children.

"The Serbs began to fire mortars on our houses," she said. "I grabbed my children and left Prekaz. We could not go into the streets, there were too many police, so we went into the hills. As we ran from the house the bullets were fired around us."

Mrs. Kodra, whose husband was killed in the battle with the police, ran into a police patrol and waved a white scarf.

"I shouted I am a woman with children," she said. "I heard the officer yell: 'Shoot! Kill them! I pushed my children to the ground and an explosion went off near where we were lying. My 6-year-old son fainted. We saw men in black uniforms and masks go by us in the woods."

They had huge knives. I thought my little boy was dead. He did not regain consciousness until I washed his face in water from a stream."

ALBRIGHT: Action Urged Over Kosovo

Continued from Page 1

grade to a moderate turn on Kosovo.

In France, President Jacques Chirac

warned Sunday that Europe must "not

accept a slide into civil war that would

gradually threaten stability throughout

the southeast of our continent."

But Foreign Minister Hubert Vedrine, with whom Mrs. Albright held talks earlier in the day, declined to discuss any specific actions that might be set in London on Monday by the Contact Group countries trying to coordinate policy on Yugoslavia — Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Russia and the United States.

Prospects appeared dim, diplomats said Sunday, for a united front to emerge in London in support of new economic sanctions against Belgrade. Russia, which supports Mr. Milosevic's claim that Kosovo is an internal Yugoslav question, has not backed calls for international action beyond urging dialogue. It is sending a deputy minister to London instead of Foreign Minister Yevgeni Primakov.

■ Operation Is Over, Serbs Say

Serbian police declared their crackdown on ethnic Albanian separatists in Kosovo over Sunday. The Associated Press reported from the Kosovo village of Prekaz.

But prospects for lasting stability looked shaky after a four-day sweep that resulted in devastated villages, burned houses, thousands of evacuations and an undetermined number of deaths.

Leaders of the ethnic Albanians claimed a lull in the fighting was planned to deceive the West. They called for mass rallies throughout Kosovo on Monday to protest "Serbian terror."

The Albanians' claims of scores of deaths — the Serbs' announced toll is 28, including two of their policemen — and unprovoked shooting have prompted increasing outrage worldwide.

Foreign diplomats and journalists had been kept at the edge of the Drenica conflict region throughout the crackdown, which the Serbs said was in response to increasing attacks by the pro-independence Kosovo Liberation Army.

But the Serbs apparently wanted to declare their action over before the Contact Group meeting in London, where they can count on Russia to try to limit any tough action against them.

On Sunday, they used buses to shepherd reporters and officials into the region, driving them through dozens of

ghostly, virtually deserted villages whose ethnic Albanian residents had fled. It was still impossible to ascertain casualties.

"The operation to liquidate the heart of Kosovo terrorism has ended," said the Serbian deputy chief of Kosovo Province, Veljko Odaljevic.

In Prekaz, a prime target of the Serbs, about half the village's 50 houses had been destroyed or heavily damaged, and there were gaping holes in facades from heavy weapons, bullet-riddled or charred walls and shattered glass.

Worst-hit was a walled compound of five new houses that belonged to Adem Jasari, who the Serbs say was the guerrilla's leader and who was killed last week. The militant group has claimed responsibility for the killing of more than 50 people since it surfaced 19 months ago. Parts of the complex were leveled, left in rubble.

Evidence of heavy shelling was everywhere in the small targeted valley, with concrete utility poles snapped in half and spent high-caliber shells dotting roads and fields.

BRIEFLY

Offering of Solace For Afghan Women

TEHRAN — Iran's highest-ranking female official told Afghan women that Iranian women were "listening to their suppressed cries" under the rule of the extremist Islamic Taliban government.

Massoud Etekar, Iranian vice president for environmental affairs, said: "Your unbearable present status is eyed with deep concern by the Muslims all over the world."

The official Iranian press agency IRNA said Sunday that Mrs. Etekar made the comments at an assembly of women in Mazar-i-Sharif, Afghanistan, to mark International Women's Day. (Reuters)

Colombians Vote

BOGOTA — Colombians voted Sunday to choose a new Congress against the backdrop of one of the country's 30-year-old civil conflict.

President Ernesto Samper, who voted in Bogota's Bolivar Square shortly after polls opened at 6 A.M., urged Colombians to vote despite threats of violence.

Marxist rebels had launched a series of assaults against security forces just before the election, including an attack last week in the southern department of Cauca in which they claim to have killed 80 counterinsurgency troops and taken 43 others prisoner. (Reuters)

Pope's Aid Sought

LAGOS — Human rights campaigners are expressing hope that Pope John Paul II will use his visit this month to seek clemency for Nigeria's political prisoners. The issue has gained urgency, they say, with the worsening health of one of country's best-known detainees.

Clement Nwankwo, leader of the Lagos-based Constitutional Rights Project, said: "The safety of the political prisoners needs to be guaranteed, and we hope the Pope will raise these questions" with General Sani Abacha, the Nigerian leader.

Beko Ransome-Kuti, leader of the Campaign for Democracy who was imprisoned in July 1995 after being convicted of involvement in a coup plot, was hospitalized in February, his family said, because he was suffering from an irregular heartbeat and weakness. It is unclear whether he is still in the hospital, the family said.

The Pope is scheduled to arrive in Nigeria on March 21. (NYT)

Ganges Dam Plan

DHAKA, Bangladesh — Prime Minister Hasina Wazed asked overseas donors Sunday to help Bangladesh build a billion-dollar dam on the Ganges River.

Representatives of international donors including the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank and Japan attended a seminar here on water resources management.

Government officials said the country planned to build the new dam at Pancha, 150 kilometers (90 miles) west of Dhaka. (Reuters)



Foreign diplomats walking past destroyed houses in the Kosovo village of Prekaz, a stronghold of the rebels.

Leonie Rysanek, Austrian Soprano, Dies at 71

The Associated Press

VIENNA — Leonie Rysanek, 71, a celebrated soprano who gave more than 2,100 performances on the world's leading opera stages, has died, the Austrian Press Agency reported Sunday.

Miss Rysanek died overnight Saturday of an undisclosed disease, the report said, without giving further details.

Miss Rysanek was best known for singing Strauss and Wagner heroines.

Born in Vienna on Nov. 14, 1926, she rose to fame at the age of 24 as Sieglinde in Wagner's "The Valkyrie" at the first postwar Bayreuth festival.

Between 1949 and 1996, she sang on leading stages in Vienna, San Francisco, Paris, Milan, Munich, Berlin, Hamburg and, perhaps most notably, New York.

She began a long and brilliant career with the New York Metropolitan Opera

in 1959 as Verdi's Lady Macbeth. When she made her 298th and final appearance with the Met in January 1996, the adoring crowd gave her a 20-minute standing ovation.

At one of her 32 Met performances singing Senta in Wagner's "The Flying Dutchman," spectators were so transfixed by applause lasted through the entire intermission until the conductor came out to start Act III.

Last November, when she made a guest appearance at the Tucker Foundation's annual gala at Avery Fisher Hall in New York, she drew the biggest ovation of the night without singing a note.

Ronald Johnson, 62, an American

photographer, "Ark," a 250-page work in 99 sections, was published in 1996, died of brain cancer Wednesday in Topeka, Kansas.

Eric M. Breindel, 42, former editorial

page editor for The New York Post and the moderator of a weekly conservative

TV news show, died of an undisclosed illness Saturday in New York.

Richard F. Shepard, Ex-Writer

And Editor for New York Times

New York — Richard F. Shepard,

NEW YORK — Richard F. Shepard,

Continued from Page 1

75, a retired New York Times writer and former cultural news editor died Friday night at his home in Queens.

Mr. Shepard, who died of a heart attack, was a cultural news reporter from 1962 until 1969, covering stories in all the cultural divisions, including drama, music, art, dance and books. In 1969, he began two years as cultural news editor.

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Richard F. Shepard, Ex-Writer

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New York — Richard F. Shepard,

Continued from Page 1

an appeal to Serbian fears of groups like Kosovo's Albanians, and he revoked the region's autonomy. That set off the first alarm bells.

The response within Kosovo defied the worst predictions, however. Most of the rest of Yugoslavia dissolved in bloodshed in the next three years, but a remarkable civility reigned in the tactics of Kosovo's ethnic Albanian leaders.

They, too, wanted independence, but knew the terrible price to be paid for indulging in violent revolt.

As Kosovo's Albanians see it today, though, the lack of drama in their land lulled Washington into a false belief that there was always another day to work things out — and room to naively hope that Mr. Milosevic's brutal Serbian regime could be reformed.

It is ironic that the Dayton accord of 1995, which produced the uneasy peace in Bosnia, was probably the signal event in the formation of an armed insurgency in Kosovo. The leadership in the capital, Pristina, watched in disbelief as the fate of Kosovo was overruled in Dayton, and as other Yugoslav groups that had mounted armed rebellions achieved recognition and even independence.

It was especially galling that the self-styled Bosnian Serb republic, which had overseen the expulsion and murder of tens of thousands of Muslims, obtained quasi-legitimacy in Dayton while Kosovo was ignored.

"It was a terrible, terrible lesson," said a minister in the self-styled government who asked to remain unidentified. "We learned that violence works. It is the only way in this part of the world to achieve what you want and get the attention of the international community."

Meanwhile, in the years that the dispute in Kosovo was allowed to drag on without being addressed from outside, the animosities and divisions between the outside world betrayed them by ignoring the resistance movement when it was nonviolent. And there is the naive belief that because violence worked in Croatia and Bosnia it can work here.

Charles Morgan, the head of Axiom: "There's just this insatiable appetite for more information."

Association will require members to disclose how they gather and use marketing research data. But such disclosure has its limitations. Axiom, for example, will discuss how it gathers data but says it is technically impractical to allow individuals to see their files.

The company does not typically provide reports on individuals. Rather, it identifies thousands or millions of people at a time who fit particular profiles: for instance, people of a certain age or weight who read certain magazines, drive certain cars or use certain credit cards could all get personalized promotions from a vacation company.

The company does allow people to opt out of its databases, but fewer than 300 people had done so by the end of last year, according to Jennifer Barrett, group leader in charge of privacy issues. Ms. Barrett said that is because Axiom does not abuse information. "The real issue is not what information is collected, but how it's used."

But Leslie Byrne, former director of the U.S. Office of Consumer Affairs, offered a different explanation, saying, "In my travels, most people don't have a clue what's being gathered about them."

There also has been an uncharted increase in the number of World Wide Web sites selling reports with personal data that helps locate individuals, evaluate them for jobs or bolster legal cases against them. These details frequently are culled, legally, from credit reports.

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Personals

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Announcements

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Bewerbungen mit Lebenslauf und Lichtbild, Unterlagen, die den beruflichen Werdegang sowie die eigene Designqualität deutlich machen, werden bis spätestens 20. April 1998 an das Rektorat der Staatlichen Akademie der Bildenden Künste Stuttgart, Am Weißenhof 1, D-70191 Stuttgart, erbeten.

Über die Besetzung der Stelle entscheidet auf Vorschlag der Hochschule das Ministerium für Wissenschaft, Forschung und Kunst Baden-Württemberg.

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100 YEARS

1983: West's Second

100 YEARS

1983: West's Second

100 YEARS

1983: West's Second

BOOKS

ALEXANDER SOLZHENITSYN:
A Century in His Life.
By D.M. Thomas. Illustrated.
583 pages. \$29.95. St. Martin's
Press.

Reviewed by
George Steiner

To use a Shakespearean image: During the late 1960s and throughout the '70s, Alexander Solzhenitsyn brooded the world like a colossus. The winning of the Nobel Prize in Literature in October 1970, his expulsion from Russia in February 1974, the publication in the West of "The Gulag Archipelago," the same year, made him not only the world's most famous writer but a spiritual guide, a prophet, an exemplar unrivaled since Voltaire or Tolstoy. His every movement, his most occasional pronouncements, were the object of frenetic attention in the news media. Crowds blocked the airports at which Solzhenitsyn arrived. In the "free world," "Cancer Ward" and "The First Circle" sold by the million; in Russia and in Eastern Europe, clandestine copies passed from hand to hand, keeping fiercely alive "hope against hope."

Today, Alexander Solzhenitsyn lives in virtual isolation in a new Russia, where younger people derive his very name or profess not to know it. Abroad, references to his person and works are either distantly respectful or hostile. His vast opus on World War I and the background to the Russian Revolution, to which "August 1914" is only a prologue, continues to grind onward, moving on the literary-historical horizon like some improbable mastodon.

How did this decline in stature and reputation come about? Is it justified? Is it fair? Or is this implacable witness the victim of misprision, of an arbitrary relegation as illicit as the one that led to his incarceration in the hell of the Soviet camps and to his long years of ostracism from a homeland passionately, almost liturgically beloved? These questions make the present moment one both appropriate and premature for revaluation. It may be too late to get certain problems into the requisite perspective. It may be too early to judge a vast textual output still in progress and a life as yet unquenched. There is more than a hint of courage in D.M. Thomas's attempt at a chronicle in depth.

A Thomas makes explicit, his portrayal in "Alexander Solzhenitsyn: A Century in His Life" is founded on Michael Scammell's monumental 1984 biography. To it he adds documentary details that have come to light with the collapse of the Soviet Union and a summary account of Solzhenitsyn's works and days after his homecoming in 1994. Scammell's record is resolutely lucid and straightforward. Thomas is a novelist, a stylist of punchy, self-dramatizing prose and a Freudian in extremis. He dwells on intimacies for which there can be no direct evidence. "The secret nap-shivering thrill of sexual contemplation," for example, impels Solzhenitsyn to "stuff in a hole" his hidden manuscripts. It is often difficult to distinguish be-

tween conversations for which there is plausible testimony and those merely invented by Thomas's busy imaginings. In compensation, there are numerous narrative brilliances and the author's impassioned knowledge of Russian literature. He's particularly enlightening, for example, on Solzhenitsyn's connection both to Pushkin and to modern Russian poetry.

Solzhenitsyn's writings have told his tale incomparably. In turn, his courage and genius for exact memory have released a flood of corroborative material, making the word "gulag" one of the defining markers of our century. But even when retold yet again, the bestiality of the Stalinist killing machine loses nothing of its impact.

ALTHOUGH the very notion is grotesque, Solzhenitsyn's term in hell was relatively mild. He was neither flogged to death in the KGB interrogation mill nor worked to extinction in the mines of Kolyma. He was not sentenced in perpetuity. After a spell in clay pits and brick factories, he was assigned to diverse forms of scientific research. There were renewed episodes of manual slave labor, but on the whole survival became possible in what Solzhenitsyn was to call the "first circle" of the inferno. At times, there was even access to books and technical journals. A number of Solzhenitsyn's fellow inmates were men of intellectual stature. Both to them and to the humble, Solzhenitsyn's exceptional moral authority and resilience became luminous. Occasional meetings with his wife, Natasha Reshetovskaya, were allowed from 1947 onward. But the strain on the marriage began to grow unbearable. It was in that same year, after being shunted between detention centers, that the writer perceived the insane enormity of the Stalinist penitentiary universe — saw it as a vast black hole in the fabric of history, with its own rituals, crazed logic and administrative immensity.

Released in 1953, Solzhenitsyn was exiled to the barrens of southern Kazakhstan. There he overcame, under harrowing conditions, a bout of cancer. School teaching saw him through recurrent pain and solitude. In 1957 he was reunited with Natasha and began to teach nearer Moscow. Two years later came the annus mirabilis: research for "The Gulag Archipelago" gathered pace. "The First Circle" was drafted and a short novel about daily life in a labor camp roughed out. The rest is indeed history and more. Submitted pseudonymously to the great editor Alexander Tvardovsky of the journal Novy Mir in 1961, and authorized, somewhat mysteriously, by Khrushchev in October 1962, "One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich," published on Nov. 17, swept across Russia and the world.

Fame seemed to compel Solzhenitsyn inward. The summons to witness, to apocalyptic disclosure grew obsessive. The next 10 years saw a more and more desperate cat-and-mouse game in which Solzhenitsyn strove to outwit an increasingly vigilant, frequently hysterical censorship. Afraid of being betrayed into KGB hands, nauseated by the lies of European fellow

travelers, Sartre especially, the grand survivor, accompanied by his new family and some 1,400 pounds of luggage, came to the United States. In 1973 Solzhenitsyn had divorced Natasha and married the mathematician Natalya Svetlova, with whom he had already had two sons; a third was born later. He chose the isolation of a Vermont hamlet, where he spent 18 years, harnessed, almost monomaniacally, to the composition of his World War I epic. By the time he left for a liberated Russia in 1994, he had come close to achieving invisibility. What he could not foresee was that the best-sellers in the Moscow to which he returned were not "The Gulag Archipelago," but "How to Become a Happy Cat" and "Fifty Ways to Lose Weight."

What matters is the extent of our continued indebtedness to "Ivan Denisovich," to the mapping of the gulag. At so many moments, what our soiled age has had of conscience lay in this one man's angry keeping.

This is excerpted from a review written for The New York Times by George Steiner, the author, most recently, of a memoir, "Errans."

LANGUAGE

Broaching a Sensitive Subject: Monica's Brooch

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Let us now broach the sensitive subject of Monica's brooch. A front-page New York Times article by Jeff Gerth and Steve Labaton introduced President Clinton's secretary to the world and included this sentence: "The secretary, Betty Currie, has also retrieved and turned over to investigators several gifts — a dress, a brooch and a hat pin — that the president had given to Ms. Lewinsky, the lawyers said."

My phone immediately began ringing off the hook. (When did they stop making phones that hung on hooks? There's another preserved anachronism.) Investigative reporters, White House sources and other conspirators from the vasty deep demanded in unison: "Forget about the dress and the hat pin — how do you pronounce brooch? Does it rhyme with pooch or with coach?"

Not so fast; pronunciation is not a matter for a rush to judgment. The story begins with the Middle English word *broche*, from the Latin *brocca*, "spike," with the *o* pronounced as in "Oh, yeah?" As a noun, *broche* meant "a tapering pointed instrument," like a spear, a bodkin or a spit on which to roast meat, and centuries later, a chisel used by masons or a pick used by dentists. That meaning exists today in the French *en brochette*, with the skewer sticking through chunks of meat and onion and tomato.

As a verb, *to broach* carried forward that meaning of turning. Ships *broach* to when they turn broadside to wind or waves and thereby risk capsizing. Vintners tap a cask by *broaching* it, or

enlarging a hole with a boring-bit also called a *broach*. That "digging into" sense led to the current major meaning, "to introduce, to give vent to, to utter," which is why we have been able to *broach* this subject today.

While this was happening to the verb, the noun rooted in *broche* was developing in the jewelry business. "Send him letters, tokens, brooches, rings," advised Chaucer's narrator in 1385, in "The Legend of Good Women," possibly against his amanuensis's better judgment, with the *brooch* denoting a pin (the original spike) attached to an ornament or jewel to form a clasp. Today, it is often synonymous with "pin," but remains a special meaning of an ornamental device intended to clasp two garments, or sections of a garment, together — or at least seeming to.

Note the way the word broke into two spellings: the verb *broach* meaning "to open up, introduce, address," and the noun *brooch*, meaning "an ornamental pin sticking through a garment." To me, that spelling split is a signal to pronounce the verb *broach* to rhyme with *coach*, and to pronounce the noun *brooch* to rhyme with *pooch*.

Many dictionaries do not agree with me on this. They hold fast to the "oach" pronunciation for both verb and noun. Be patient; they'll catch up.

Walter Heller, an economics adviser to Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, was prescient in concerns he expressed in August 1961: "Even with the [Reagan] tax cut and the investment stimulus, businessmen are worried about the huge budget deficits as far as the eye can see." Two years later, Reagan's director of the Office of Management and Budget, David Stockman, made the figure of speech more famous in the economics dodge when he warned more specifically that without more budget discipline, "there would be \$200 billion deficits as far as the eye can see."

As recently as 1996, the Republican presidential candidate, Bob Dole, was thundering: "We have a president who's vetoed a balanced budget and submitted budgets with debt as far as the eye can see."

But then President Clinton embraced the GOP goal as his own, and after long-sustained prosperity produced an unexpected rise of tax revenues, his economic aide Gene Sperling found it possible to use the magic phrase in a different direction early in 1998: "You'll see surpluses as far as the eye can see." Sure enough, in Clinton's State of the Union address, the phrase came shining through: "And if we maintain our resolve, we will produce balanced budgets as far as the eye can see."

Walter Heller would be proud. He was the one who underscored the efficacy of "jawboning" — price control by public presidential hectoring — and popularized an apocryphal quotation attributed to the gangster Al Capone: "You can get a lot more done with a kind word and a gun than with a kind word alone."

New York Times Service

GET YOUR MIND WORKING WITH PARIBAS

fig. 1
You have no map.
Remember.

fig. 2
You lost your compass.

fig. 3
What good's a cellular phone if you don't know where you are?

You arrive at a crossroads only to discover that the signpost has been blown down in a storm. You have no map. Which direction do you take?



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PARIBAS Thinking beyond banking

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Of the many tournaments played each year in Europe, the most international is certainly the Forbo-Krommene. The Nations Cup, for four invited teams of the highest class, was won by France, with a foursome of reigning world champions: Paul Chema, Michel Perron, Christian Mari and Alain Levy. The other teams represented the Netherlands, the United States and China, and they finished in that order.

The American team — Malcolm Brachman, Michael Passell, Paul Soloway and Bob Goldman — did better in the International Teams, finishing second in a strong field, just ahead of China. The winners were a German foursome — Michael Elinescu, Julius Wladow, Peter Spletterer and Helmut Haussler — who gained against the Americans on the diagrammed deal.

At both tables, East opened three clubs, and North reopened with a double. In one case, as shown, Wladow as South tried three no-trump, giving up on the chance of finding a spade fit. After the lead of the ace and another club, he made a good move by leading to the diamond ace. When the king fell, he had nine tricks and maneuvered an important overtrick. If the diamond king had not fallen, and West had held the

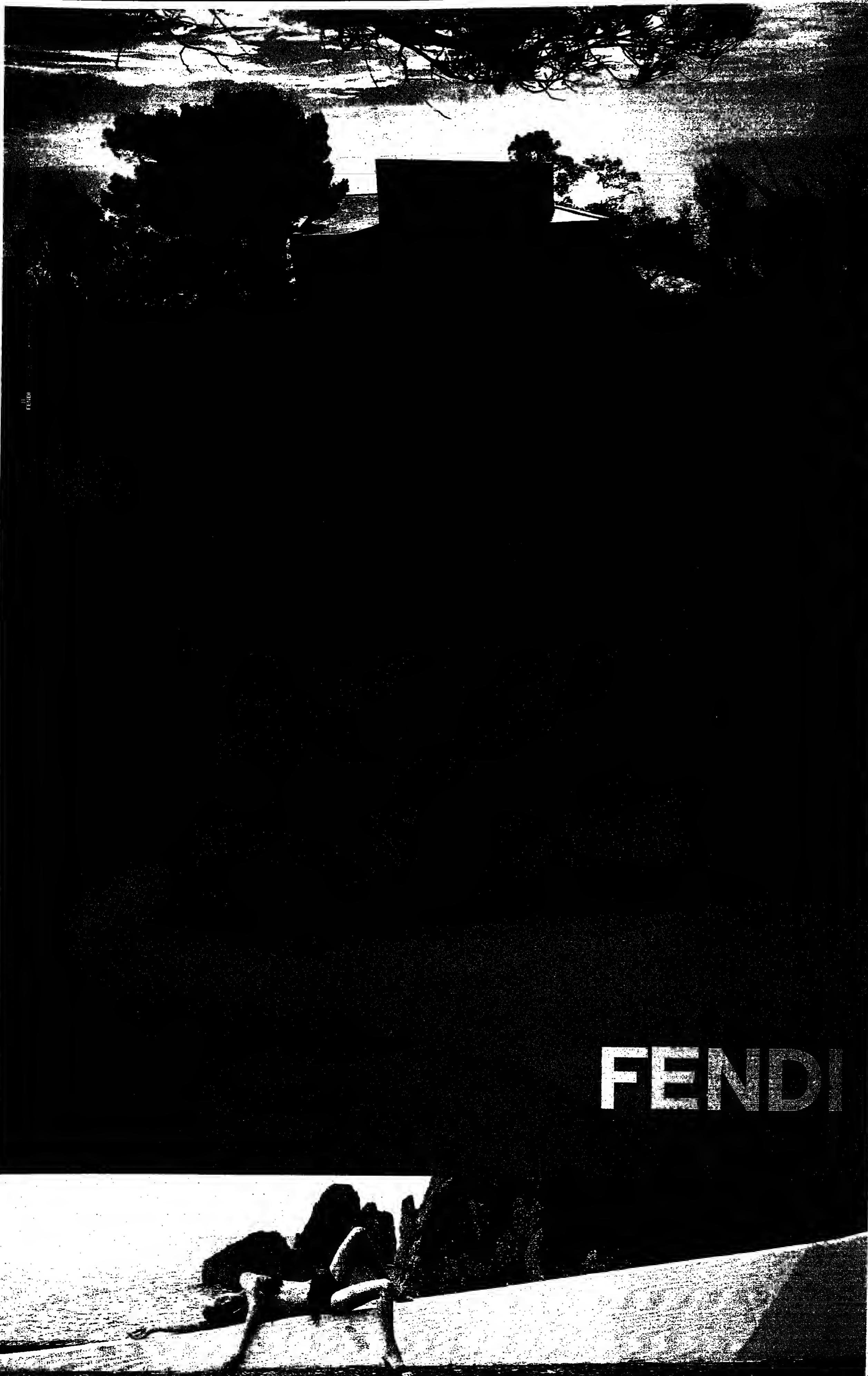
NORTH
♦ A2
♥ AKJ6
♣ AJ972
♠ 462

EAST (D)
♦ KJ53
♥ 984
♣ Q974
♠ 1054
♦ A5

WEST
♦ KJ53
♥ Q974
♣ 1054
♠ A5

SOUTH
♦ Q1076
♥ 1083
♣ 563
♠ K1

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:
East: South: West: North:
3♦ Pass: Pass: Dbl: Pass
Pass: 3NT: Pass: Pass
Pass: West led the club ace.



Mr. Feldstein
confirms over
policy could be
a situation where
war would be
impossible."

Mr. McDonough worried about the apparent lack of accountability of the new European Central Bank.

things like a penalty are varieties for bigger substantial scope. Mr. euro is who runs company with a maker's in St. so had a walked of thing "the place," he said. the stabil- not un- a sure Benham, Salomon Europe economic new cur- l. It was up date out of its the fund d right- uths, or to be "The quality."

Economic the Resu and Radic sor at the Institute of All have etary under mistake. M atial for us our of a mon budget or flexible with a small use excess to rapidly re gional debts the economic devalue of European poli undertaken European to make the Mr. F. For example, said was a position under "conditions" that of the exchangability that now responsible for swings in the through instruments. According to present system we to it, Mr. F.

MENT INFORMATION
MONEY in
Saturday

INTERNATIONAL

EURO: U.S. Awakens Slowly to the Birth of the Single Currency

Continued from Page 1

Tarullo, assistant to the president for international economic policy. "In fact, our premise is we've got a great interest in a strong Europe. To the degree that EMU helps this, we're in favor. I can say that each time the euro comes up in discussions among senior economic officials, the consensus is that successful monetary integration is good for the U.S."

The same basically positive register was evident in an interview with Lawrence Summers, deputy secretary of the Treasury, whose brief makes him the Clinton administration's point man on international economics. He talked about the euro's importance for American business, its potential as a source of reduced friction, and its status as a development that embodied the idea that what was good for Europe was good for America.

Yet, there was a fine trace of apprehension. Referring to monetary union's dense obligations and criteria, and its still undecided exchange-rate policy, Mr. Summers said, "It's very important that EMU be a spur to structural change rather than a diversion from it. It's important that Europe not paper over internal conflict through external measures, or by using a weak currency as a competitive advantage."

Europeans in Washington who watch American attitudes say they find concern on monetary union being breaking down into three segments.

They report that they encounter the least prickliness in the business sector where big companies with European-based subsidiaries operate exactly like their European counterparts in preparing for the euro. They also report considerable practical interest among smaller companies, which hope that a single currency will make exporting simpler, and among financial institutions planning to use their strength in the new and deeper single-currency European capital markets they think will soon develop.

Talking about the attitude of major U.S. concerns, Ambassador Hugo Paemen, who heads the EU delegation in the United States, tells the story of asking people at Microsoft Corp. and Coca-Cola Co. how they were planning to deal with the euro, and hearing that both companies were already doing their European accounting to a large extent in European currency units, the notional currency computed from a basket of currencies that approximates the euro-to-be.

At the most practical level, Jack Beutell, director of international marketing and sales at Ben & Jerry's, the Vermont-based ice cream company, which is now expanding its operations into Europe, said that his decision-making was independent of the euro, but that its coming would make for a lot less

Mr. McDonough is worried about the apparent lack of accountability of the new European Central Bank.

thinking about wearisome things like which partner pays a penalty when exchange-rate variations affect price. For bigger companies with a substantial presence in Europe, Mr. Beutell said, "the euro is really a yawn."

Ray Bullock, who runs Bison Gear, a company with 185 employees that makes electric-gear motors in St. Charles, Illinois, also had a positive view. He talked of his experience watching "the lira go all over the place."

"With the euro," he said, "we'll appreciate the stability."

But that stability is not universally regarded as a sure thing. Robert Denham, former chairman of Salomon Brothers, said he felt Europe needed a benign economic environment for the new currency to be successful. It was stuck with its start-up date and an environment out of its control.

"If you start a hedge fund, you've got to be good right away, within six months, or you're never going to be George Soros," he said. "The euro is locked to that reality."

Some of the Europeans who track the administration's evolving attitude toward the euro regard the American position now as one of hoping for the best (as a stimulant for trade and the European economy) while considering the new money, and its eventual status as a reserve currency, as a complicating factor in the United States' operations as a superpower.

To the extent that the euro would become a reserve currency, some Europeans sense — or want to believe — that its presence would diminish the role of the dollar and make the projection of American force around the world more difficult.

"It's the greatest monetary reform since Bretton Woods, and it's not theirs," said a European official. "I liken the euro to the European pillar of NATO. In some ways, it's something the Americans are for, but at the same time don't absolutely need or want. Over time, some of them will see it as making their life less simple. It's more convenient to be the one power around and to take decisions on a result, creating the possi-

bility of 'serious conflicts with the United States and other trading partners.'

Developing a complex chain of reasoning in an article in Foreign Affairs, Mr. Feldstein insists that conflicts over economic policy and interference with national sovereignty would leave Europe in a situation where war "would be abhorrent but not impossible." With the birth of monetary union and a political union that might have interests opposed to those of the United States, he says, "the world will be a very different and not necessarily safer place."

Mr. Feldstein's analysis is the most dire. He sees an acceleration of tensions, stressing the inconsistency of a French aspiration for equality and a German expectation of hegemony.

"Labor-market flexibility and transfer payments would be limited by the euro, and Europe's competitiveness curtailed," he says. The global trading system would be undermined as a result, creating the possi-



William McDonough, left, sees monetary union as a positive development and says its significance has been understated in America. Martin Feldstein, right, is one of the most dire critics of Europe's single currency, which he sees as a source of tension.



By David W. Martin for the Washington Post

come to it. I should add that people are very cynical about the ability and willingness of Europe to assume responsibility."

Mr. McDonough, the chief of the New York Fed, who says "there can be no doubt about the magnitude and economic importance" of the events next year, nonetheless expressed some concern in an interview about the apparent lack of accountability of the new central bank, arguing that "at some time the European Central Bank will need political oversight."

The same point was made by W. Bowman Cutter, a former Clinton administration economics adviser who is now a managing director of E.W. Warburg, Pincus & Co., a New York investment bank.

He also considered that the central bank's accountability was vague and thought that this would lead to fights among the Europeans for a decade.

But he said he felt that most of monetary union's critics among American economists had missed the point.

"I think it will unleash vast

structural change," Mr. Cutter said. "It is an enormous achievement. It is consistently underplayed here. Economists ask if it will mean more austerity for Europe. EMU makes it significantly easier to carry on business across borders. It's not a trivial matter if you're a middle-management guy sitting in an office deciding to make a marginal transaction. That's a vast difference."

"It converts Europe into a continental economy for the first time. You'll see many small cross-border mergers and financial institutions integrating. It sets a series of dynamics in motion. They'll move rapidly toward common regulatory regimes in various areas. And even if no one admits it now, they'll begin to have a common fiscal policy. It also provides cover for changes Europeans have to make and don't want to make fully exposed — labor laws, welfare, social justice and so on."

"I admire enormously what they've done. It's hard to do anything in government, and this is really it."

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Two elephants are sitting on a log.
The little elephant is the big elephant's son,
but the big elephant
is not the little elephant's father.
How is this possible?



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Yet to some people who view banking from a distance, a more familiar name somehow just sounds bigger. And often for no reason at all.

Which brings us back to that log and those elephants and the moral of this story which is "never assume".

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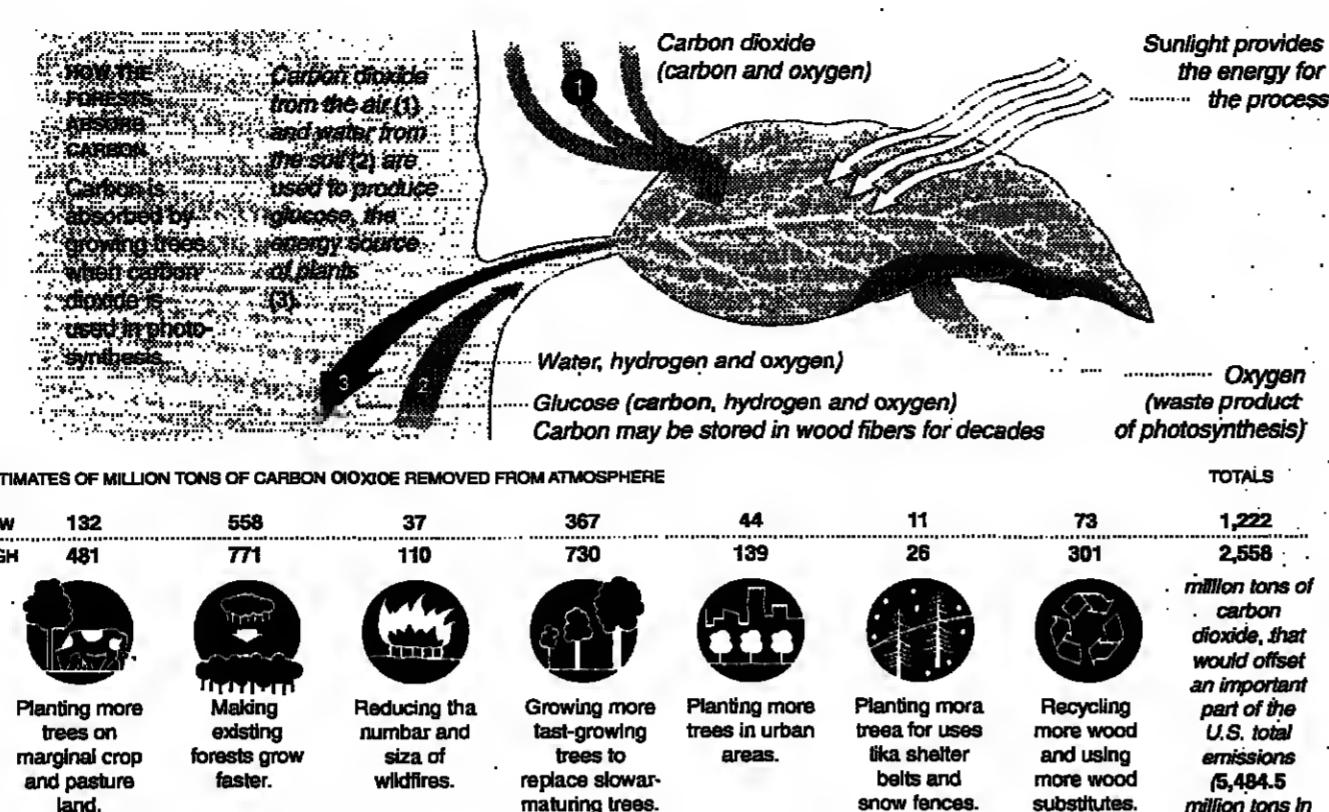
PARIBAS Thinking beyond banking

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HEALTH/SCIENCE

Reducing Carbon

Trees lower the levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere and could be used as a weapon against the risk of global warming.



OFFSETTING THE GREENHOUSE EFFECT

Several proposed forestry-related programs would reduce carbon dioxide levels. The figures show the range of current estimates:

ESTIMATES OF MILLION TONS OF CARBON DIOXIDE REMOVED FROM ATMOSPHERE							
	LOW	132	558	37	367	44	11
	HIGH	481	771	110	730	139	26
Planting more trees on marginal crop and pasture land.							
Making existing forests grow faster.							
Reducing the number and size of wildfires.							
Growing more fast-growing trees to replace slow-maturing trees.							
Planting more trees in urban areas.							
Planting more trees for uses like shelter belts and snow fences.							
Recycling more wood and using more wood substitutes.							
TOTALS							
million tons of carbon dioxide, that would offset an important part of the U.S. total emissions (5,484.5 million tons in 1996).							
1,222							
2,558							

Sources: Neil R. Sampson; Energy Information Administration; *"The Visual Dictionary of Plants."*

Can Trees Mitigate the Greenhouse Effect?

By John H. Cushman Jr.
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — On 80 acres of the wettest land in Catahoula Parish in Louisiana, an experimental crop of hardwood saplings is seizing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and locking it up in wooden cells.

The foot-high seedlings of ash, oak, and pecan are barely two years old. Still overshadowed by annual weeds, they are struggling to establish roots under the perennial floods of the bayou. But on each acre, the trees probably take in as much carbon dioxide each year as a typical automobile puts out, according to the scientists at Louisiana Tech University who manage the project.

So while there are skeptics, this experiment in what scientists call the sequestration of carbon, if it can be replicated on a large scale, could represent a

significant weapon against the risk of global warming caused by manmade carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases.

To stop carbon dioxide from reaching dangerous concentrations in the atmosphere may require people to shift away from fossil fuels, according to most of the experts advising the nations who have signed the international treaty to combat the problem. In the meantime, the world's forests represent an enormous reservoir for carbon dioxide, which is naturally removed from the air when trees and other photosynthetic organisms grow and multiply.

The role of trees in mitigating carbon dioxide emissions can be expanded further if they can be used as renewable fuels, offsetting the use of fossil fuels, if wood products substitute for energy-intensive products like steel, and if shade trees are planted in cities and neighborhoods, reducing the demand for air conditioning.

"The carbon problem is very huge," said Neil Sampson, a forestry consultant who has extensively studied the role of wood in fighting global warming. "It looks to us like trees and forestry can handle perhaps 30 percent of it. That is a significant role, if you don't expect it to be the only role."

Pilot studies suggest that it will cost just a few dollars per ton of carbon — estimates range from less than \$30, depending on the circumstances — to increase the sequestration of carbon dioxide in the forest by expanding the planet's total forested area.

That is considerably cheaper than the costs some economists have projected for controlling industrial emissions of carbon dioxide. And if the new protocol to the climate change treaty that was negotiated in Kyoto in December goes into force, and the United States sets up a market-based system for encouraging the least costly steps to reduce net emissions of carbon, growing trees could be one profitable path to the goal.

THE prospect, though, has stirred up a powerful debate over how to measure the complex cycle in which trees take carbon from the atmosphere and slowly release it after they die, how to verify that reductions are actually achieved, and how to encourage foresters to capture the largest possible benefits.

Doubters say that allowing emissions in one place to be offset by trees grown somewhere else is unfair and unreliable. Even its advocates say that forestry can only handle a fraction of the greenhouse gas problem.

And adding to an already heated debate, some U.S. lawmakers who have not previously supported action on glob-

al warming, but who favor logging on public lands, have been arguing that it makes the most environmental sense to cut down mature forests, which are no longer growing quickly, and replace them with vigorous saplings, which bulk up more quickly.

"Science has proven to us that carbon dioxide, the leading greenhouse gas, can be taken out of the atmosphere by properly managing our forests," said Representative Don Young, Republican of Alaska, the chairman of the House Resources Committee.

"Carbon dioxide is kept out of the atmosphere by harvesting the forest before it begins to decompose or burn, thus storing the carbon in wood products that are environmentally friendly, as well as providing an economic benefit to society."

Other experts said that Mr. Young was oversimplified the situation. And indeed, the question of how best to use the world's forests to fight global warming has only begun to be addressed in detail.

At the Kyoto talks, where the world's industrial nations pledged to reduce net emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases by an average 5 percent below 1990s levels over the next 10 to 15 years, they agreed to count additions and subtractions of carbon dioxide caused by "direct human-induced land use change and forestry activities, limited to afforestation, reforestation, and deforestation since 1990."

But they left a specialized committee the task of setting up accounting rules, and there is likely to be scientific and political debate before important questions are settled. "If sequestration is done correctly, it can produce many benefits," said Michael Oppenheimer, a climate scientist at the Environmental Defense Fund, an advocacy

group based in New York. "It can enhance ecosystems and remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. But done poorly, it can make the greenhouse problem worse and do a lot of damage to the ecosystem."

Dan Becker, the head of climate programs at the Sierra Club, is more dismissive. "In order to offset U.S. industrial emissions, you would need to plant a new forest on an area the size of Australia," he said.

"You are taking carbon that is safely sequestered underground, as coal or oil, and bringing it up, and adding it to the atmosphere. And then you are temporarily storing it in a closet made of trees. I am for preserving forests, and I am against cutting down forests. But is it a good thing to pollute more because you have done that? No."

M R. Becker and other skeptics said that it would be almost impossible to verify the amount of carbon being set aside in forests, especially if the projects are widespread and if international conservation programs are used to offset domestic emissions in the United States, as is already being ventured.

But Steve P. Hamburg, who teaches environmental studies at Brown University and has been closely involved in UN research into forestry's role in global warming, said that the difficulties of estimating the amount of sequestration are exaggerated.

"The bottom line is that we have been assessing the growth of forests for a century, and we have very well-established methods for doing it," he said. "We can measure with confidence the carbon in trees with an uncertainty of plus or minus 10 percent, without any difficulty."

The researchers concluded that a taste for spicy foods may have evolved in hot climates and been transmitted from neighbor to neighbor and to succeeding generations as a cultural "norm," the social science equivalent of a gene. While they admit that the immediate reason for using spices "obviously is to enhance food palatability," they added that "the ultimate reason is most likely that spices help cleanse foods of pathogens and thereby contribute to the health, longevity and reproductive success of people who find their flavors enjoyable."

George Williams, the editor of the journal, said that transmission of a taste for highly spiced food is both cultural and genetic and can begin in the womb. He cited studies by Sandra Gray at the University of Kansas showing that "the mother's diet during pregnancy and lactation can influence the dietary habits of her baby throughout its life."

Of course, Dr. Sherman said in an interview, people have other ways than spices of preserving food — by salting, cooking, smoking, or drying it, and now by refrigerating or freezing it. But he believes the contribution of spices, all of which come from plants, had not previously been adequately explored or appreciated.

He pointed out that many spice plants are rich in compounds that have antimicrobial actions. These compounds evolved in plants as protectants against pathogens and predators.

Thomas Eisner, professor of chemical ecology at Cornell who has studied how animals use plant chemicals, said,

"Many plant metabolites have antimicrobial potency. The use of antibiotics from natural sources is by no means a human invention." For example, he said, an assassin bug he has studied scrapes resin from the leaves of camphor weed and spreads it on her eggs to protect them from pathogens.

Dr. Sherman, an evolutionary behaviorist and professor of neurology and behavior, and Ms. Billing, then an undergraduate at Cornell, analyzed the frequency with which various spices appear in the traditional recipes of 36 countries, including the northern and southern halves of the United States and China.

In the analysis of 4,578 recipes containing meat, poultry or fish published in 93 traditional cookbooks, Ms. Billing found that the hotter the climate of the region, the more spices were called for in the recipes. Especially prominent were spices like onion and garlic that have been shown to inhibit the growth of all 30 microorganisms considered in the study. Capsicums, or hot peppers, which are widely used in hot climates, inhibit the growth of 80 percent of microorganisms considered.

For example, among 120 recipes from Indonesia, 80 percent contained garlic and onion and 77 percent contained capsicums. However, in Ireland, a considerably cooler country, onions appeared in 56 percent, garlic in 23 percent, and capsicums in only 2 percent of 90 recipes analyzed, even though the plants can grow there.

In India, more than 80 percent of Indian recipes were prepared with onions, ginger, and capsicums and 76 percent called for garlic. But in Norway, the only prominent seasonings were black and white pepper, used in less than half the recipes. Onion appeared in only 20 percent of recipes and capsicums were not found in any of the 77 traditional recipes analyzed.

LIKEWISE, there are spice use differences within countries with significant regional temperature differences: the northern and southern United States and northeastern and southwestern China. Dr. Sherman suggested that antimicrobial activity may explain why a relatively bland milk-based clam chowder became popular in New England while spicier crawfish étouffée is preferred in the Deep South. "I consider recipes a record of the cultural co-evolutionary race between us and microbes," Dr. Sherman said. "We are trying to keep ahead of the microbes that are trying to eat the same foods we eat."

He outlined a likely scenario for the evolution of highly spiced foods in countries where food-borne microbes thrive: "The first spice is added and it has a positive effect. Then a second microbe comes along and another spice is added, which has a positive effect, and so on, until a lot of spices are being used, but not so many that there are negative consequences."

He also noted that many spices that themselves have relatively weak antibiotic effects become much more potent when combined, for example, in chili powder (typically a mixture of red pepper, onion, paprika, garlic, cumin, and oregano) and five-spice powder (pepper, cinnamon, anise, fennel and cloves), further support of their argument. Dr. Sherman and Ms. Billing noted that "flavors of many widely used spices are not immediately appealing." Rather, people have to learn to like them.

IN BRIEF

Blood-Pressure Drugs and Suicide

LONDON (Reuters) — Calcium channel blocker drugs used to control high blood pressure and angina may cause depression and lead to suicide, Swedish doctors warn.

Dr. Arne Melander and colleagues at Malmo University Hospital in Sweden said two studies showed a significant correlation between the drugs that work by blocking calcium from entering cells and the incidence of suicide.

"Use of calcium channel blockers may increase risk of suicide," Dr. Melander said to a report published Friday in the British Medical Journal.

The researchers found a link between the drugs and suicide risk in a study of heart patients in 152 of Sweden's 284 municipalities. In a separate study that concentrated on one municipality, they discovered a five-fold increase in suicide in users of CCBs compared with people who took other anti-hypertensive drugs.

And adding to an already heated debate, some U.S. lawmakers who have not previously supported action on glob-

Depression Is a Family Affair
Both Nature and Nurture Are Possible Factors

By Jane E. Brody
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Depression is a family affair, in more ways than one. Not only does depression everyone else, depression in one family member affects everyone else, depression in one or both parents greatly increases the risk that their children will also become depressed or develop other emotional disorders.

This familial vulnerability may result from the inappropriate actions of a depressed parent or from an inherited abnormality in brain chemistry, or both. Regardless of the cause, physicians and families need to be alert to the possibility that depression and related mental illnesses will persist across generations and that failure to recognize and treat them can result in serious school, social and vocational problems.

About 2 percent of children and 5 percent of adolescents are affected by a serious depressive disorder. Although it has long been known that the children of depressed parents are at greater than average risk of becoming depressed, the extent of this risk had not been documented in a large, long-term study until Dr. Myrna Weissman and her colleagues at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University published the results of a groundbreaking 10-year study last fall.

In 65 of the 91 families studied, one or both parents had been treated for depression at the Yale University Depression Research Unit in New Haven, Conn. The other 26 were part of a long-term community study; no parents in this comparison group had a history of psychiatric illness.

The children, then aged 6 through 23, in both sets of families were interviewed initially, then 2 years later and again

after 10 years by psychiatric professionals who did not know the mental health of the parents or their offspring. What they found was a frighteningly higher risk of depression and other problems in the children of depressed parents.

The offspring of depressed parents are at high risk for depression, anxiety disorders and substance abuse," Dr. Weissman and her colleagues concluded in their report in the Archives of General Psychiatry. In an interview she added, "While obviously there are some children who escape, having a depressed parent is a risk factor for a child, and if both parents are depressed, the risk is even higher." Also, the children of depressed parents are likely to develop depression and anxiety disorders sooner than the children of nondepressed parents.

Compared with the children of parents who were not depressed, 10 years down the line the children of depressed parents were three times as likely to have developed major depression; had three times the risk of phobias, and five times the risk of panic disorders and alcohol or drug abuse. These children were more likely to function poorly in school, at work and in marriage.

In addition, the children of depressed parents recovered more slowly from depressed episodes and their depressions were more likely to recur. For reasons that the researchers can only guess at, the depressed children of depressed parents also were less likely than the depressed children of nondepressed parents to seek treatment for their problems.

The symptoms of depression in school-age children are not much different from those in adults. They may include a change in appetite, weight or sleep habits (insomnia, excessive sleeping or difficulty getting up in the morning); a loss of interest in or pleasure from

activities that used to be enjoyable; a loss of energy or chronic fatigue; abnormally agitated or slowed behavior; feelings of worthlessness or inappropriate guilt; indecision or difficulty concentrating, and recurrent thoughts of death or suicidal thoughts or gestures.

In addition, a previously normal youngster might develop antisocial behavior, violent outbursts, extreme irritability or loss of self-control. Or the child may skip school, drop out of clubs or sports or lose interest in friends or hobbies. In some youngsters, depression is expressed in physical symptoms like stomachaches and headaches. "If such symptoms are not just a passing thing — the result, perhaps, of disliking a particular teacher or breaking up with a boyfriend — if they go on for several weeks, it's time to pay attention to them," Dr. Weissman said. "They might be an indication of depression."

PHOBIAS and separation anxiety were also a serious and often disabling problem among the offspring of depressed parents, and they tended to develop at an earlier age in these children, especially in girls. Often these anxiety disorders are a prelude to depression. Dr. Weissman noted that a lot of children have phobias as a normal part of growing up. But she said if the phobias persist and interfere with life, they should be considered a disorder that warrants treatment.

In their report, Dr. Weissman and her colleagues urged pediatricians and family physicians to be alert to familial emotional problems. "When an adolescent presents with depressive symptoms, it's important to ask about the psychological status of the parents," they wrote. "Likewise, physicians should ask depressed parents about their children."

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CAPITAL MARKETS ON MONDAY

Different Tunes, Same Key: Dollar and Bond Traders Are Both Bullish

By Carl Gwertz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The dollar and dollar-bond markets appear to be marching to different tunes.

The currency rallied on news that should have hurt bonds, but bond prices recovered on expectations of slowing growth and inflation and on reduced supply in coming weeks.

The increase in February U.S. employment, average work week and average hourly earnings should mean continued rapid growth, upward pressure on inflation and — sooner rather than later — an increase in short-term interest rates by the Federal Reserve Board that would make holding dollars more attractive.

The dollar, already buoyed by mid-week surprise comments from a member of the Bundesbank council that German

interest rates could fall despite preparations for monetary union, finished trading barely one pfennig away from the year's high of 1.8438 Deutsche marks.

Although the foreign-exchange market was rattled by reports that the German, French and Italian central banks were selling dollars, traders said these were commercial sales not intended to stop the rise of the dollar.

In any event, given the widening spread in the dollar's favor between long-term U.S. and German interest rates, analysts say only a change in European monetary policy could weaken the dollar at this point.

The major constraint on the dollar, many analysts agree, is uncertainty about events in Japan. The Bank of Japan is flooding its domestic market with liquidity to ease pressure on money market rates in the run-up to the end of the fiscal

year on March 31. Normally, this would weaken the yen, but the weakness has only been moderate as officials continue to hint at upcoming changes in fiscal policy aimed at reviving the economy.

If such measures appear, the yen could rebound sharply. But if such measures remain only promises, the yen could sink dramatically in the new fiscal year — giving the dollar a boost across the board. The dollar ended the week at 127.83 yen, nearly 7 yen below its high for the year, set in early January.

Meanwhile, the prevailing view in the bond market was that February's employment data are backward looking and fail to capture the impending U.S. slowdown that will be driven by the flood of low-cost imports from Asia. The flood has yet to happen. But with the Treasury expected to pay down more than \$70 billion in debt during the

second quarter, analysts note that potential supply conditions make for a very favorable outlook.

The World Bank this week is expected to launch a five-year global bond that could total up to \$5 billion. The paper was being pre-marketed with talk of pricing to yield between 12 and 15 basis points, or hundreds of a percentage point, over comparably dated Treasury notes.

Last week, Federal National Mortgage Association, or Fannie Mae, issued \$4 billion of three-year notes at a spread of 11 basis points over Treasury rates. Just over two-thirds of the issue was sold in the United States, with 20 percent taken in Europe and 12 percent in Asia.

Mexico also tapped the global market, offering \$1 billion of 10-year notes at a spread of 288 basis points over Treasury levels. A third was sold in Europe, 13 percent in Latin America and

ended the week trading at a spread of 23 basis points.

■ Investors See a Euro Dividend

The adoption of a single currency in Europe will help expand the region's fledgling corporate, municipal and asset-backed bond markets, and offer new opportunities for U.S. investors, speakers said at the Bond Market Association's annual meeting, Bloomberg News reported from Boca Raton, Florida.

The euro, which is expected to be adopted by 11 nations on Jan. 1, will also create a European government bond market that will rival the size of the U.S. Treasury market, speakers said.

"The euro will provide us with a broad, liquid, large market," said Clifford Dammers, chief of the International Primary Market Association.

Most Active International Bonds

The 250 most active international bonds traded through the Euroclear system for the week ending March 6. Prices supplied by Telekurs.

Rank	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Crt Yd	Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Crt Yd
246	Argentina	3.1536	04/01/07	91.7584	3.4000	70	France	4.1100	01/25/09	99.2000	4.1400
247	Germany	8.50	12/20/00	111.0700	7.2000	154	France BTAN	4.6	04/12/99	101.0200	4.7000
248	Germany	8.40	05/21/01	110.0180	7.6100	158	France OAT	4.6	04/25/23	103.0500	6.1100
249	Germany	3.50	12/17/91	100.3428	4.9200	172	France BTAN	4.6	07/12/22	100.0200	4.5000
250	Germany	9.40	12/20/02	111.2549	6.4000	175	France OAT	5.2	04/25/23	103.0500	6.1100
251	Germany	8.00	05/21/01	100.3428	4.9200	176	France OAT	5.2	10/25/25	104.9200	5.7200
252	Germany	5.00	05/22/01	102.2400	5.6200	177	France OAT	5.2	10/25/05	117.7800	5.6800
253	Germany	10.00	05/21/01	101.0200	4.7000	225	Cyber FRN	3.7153	07/04/00	100.0800	3.7100
254	Germany	10.00	07/04/01	102.4367	5.7200						
255	Germany	9.00	07/04/01	102.4367	5.7200						
256	Germany	9.00	07/04/01	102.4367	5.7200						
257	Germany	9.00	07/04/01	102.4367	5.7200						
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Any Lessons Learned in Asia Crisis? Not Enough, Fears BIS

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Has anybody learned anything from the financial crisis in East Asia?

That is one question the Bank for International Settlements asks in its first in-depth analysis of that crisis, and the fact that the question is asked at all suggests that it should be answered in the negative.

The bank's assessment that "questions can be raised concerning the lessons that have been drawn from the recent events" is not an integral part of its quarterly report on International Banking and Financial Market Developments issued over the weekend, but it is contained in the accompanying press summary. When asked to explain this, an official said the observation was made after the report had been completed but before it had been distributed.

Stung by criticisms that neither its 20

dense tables of international banking data published quarterly nor its repeated warnings about underpricing of risks in banking and securities operations had adequately signaled the approach of a crisis, the BIS tried raising the tone, questioning the "rapid return" to the international market by many non-Asian developing countries at "narrow-risk premiums" in the absence of improvements in external financial indicators in many of these countries, particularly given the anticipated impact of the Asian crisis. The bank did not name the countries to which it was referring.

The report itself concluded that "existing financial infrastructure and regulatory arrangements need to be adjusted to better reflect the concentration and globalization of markets." But it did not mention specific measures.

The report stated that the Asian crisis "served as a painful reminder of the growing intertwining between markets,

as well as of the complexity of linkages." Describing these, it noted that investors who "had borrowed in offshore dollars or yen to finance investments in emerging market securities were faced with margin calls and had to liquidate securities in less affected markets to cover losses."

Such transactions contributed to the transmission of the crisis to areas that had maintained stronger fundamentals. In addition, reports that Korean banks and institutional investors faced heavy losses on assets booked elsewhere in Asia, or even in Latin America and Eastern Europe, show that investment in emerging market countries can no longer be assumed to be flowing solely from traditional mature economies.

Although the report details bank lending only through the third quarter of last year, it noted that fourth-quarter activity in the syndicated loan market rose some 16 percent — and this at a time when activity in the international

bond market was already contracting sharply in reaction to the turmoil in Asia.

Data for the third quarter showed that bank lending to Asia declined for the first time in six years. But the regional decline was concentrated in Thailand, where lending fell \$10.4 billion, and South Korea, where it fell \$2 billion. Bank exposure to China rose \$5 billion and to Indonesia by \$3 billion.

The report noted that the turmoil in Asian currency and equity markets spurred greater reliance on secured lending in the international market, "which may have acted as a buffer against contagion outside Asia."

By the BIS measure, the international bond market registered a 10 percent increase last year, to \$963 billion in new issues. Financial institutions accounted for two thirds of the increase.

A special section in the report on trading of emerging currencies concluded that the U.S. dollar remains dom-

inant in most of the local trading of domestic currencies even though the role of the United States in the world economy has declined.

The study said the yen played a minor role in foreign exchange trading in Bombay, Seoul, Taipei and Bangkok, where lending fell \$10.4 billion, and South Korea, where it fell \$2 billion. Bank exposure to China rose \$5 billion and to Indonesia by \$3 billion.

Only in trading against the Czech mark is the dollar relegated to second place — by the Deutsche mark.

The study said that for every 1 percent appreciation of the dollar against either the mark or the yen, the currencies in Peru, Colombia, Israel, Saudi Arabia and South Africa move by less than 0.25 percent.

The mark plays an important role in currency movements only in Eastern Europe and Turkey, where currencies share between 30 percent to 70 percent of every movement of the dollar against the mark.

World's Economy Not Derailed by Asia, Ifo Asserts

Reuters

MUNICH — The worldwide economic climate has cooled off a little under pressure from the Asian financial crisis, Germany's Ifo Institute for Economic Research said in a survey published Sunday.

But the situation was still positive, the Ifo analysis said, adding that Southeast Asia had been affected the most. A sustained spillover of the crisis into emerging markets in Latin America and Eastern Europe was seen as unlikely.

In Western Europe, the foremost problem remained unemployment, while in Germany, trust in economic policies had fallen still further, Ifo said.

The institute said it did not expect an end to Asia's troubles in the near future, with Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia and South Korea hardest hit by the turmoil. For these countries, the assessment of economic prospects was now considerably worse, Ifo said.

Although problems in the region had already provoked turbulence in international financial markets, experts did not see any serious danger that they would spread to other areas of the world.

In Western Europe, the economic climate remains favorable, the institute said, while in the United States, a "healing" deceleration of growth is in the offing for the next few months.

Ifo said that it still did not see a recovery in Japan for the first half of this year. Trust in the stability of the Japanese financial system had been severely disrupted.

Forecasts of 1 percent growth for Japan this year were seen as realistic.

In general, experts surveyed by Ifo judged the underlying conditions of global financial markets to be positive. Price developments should be moderate, short-term interest rates would remain stable and the dollar would stay strong, they said.

Japan's Ruling Party Urges Big Package to Spur Economy

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party wants a package worth more than 10 trillion yen (\$78.2 billion) in place some time after April to help revive the economy, Taku Yamasaki, the party's chief policy planner, said Sunday.

Mr. Yamasaki, who heads the policy research council of the Liberal Democratic Party, said, "We will now carry out in a big way a comprehensive economic package after the series of measures we have already taken."

The package, to be formed after Parliament's approval of the full state budget for the next fiscal year starting in April, should feature public works projects to be funded by construction bonds, Mr. Yamasaki said.

"A dominant view within the party is that the project should exceed 10 trillion yen, and I would like to respect the view within the party," Mr. Yamasaki said on a television news show.

(Reuters, AFP)

Mr. Yamasaki has suggested recently various economic stimulus measures, including the use of postal funds to shore up share prices.

Last week, the LDP was reported to be considering drawing up a supplementary budget worth 6 trillion yen for the next fiscal year to finance additional public works.

The party has faced repeated calls by opposition parties to bring a permanent income-tax cut. Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto implemented a one-off, 2-trillion-yen cut in income tax earlier this year.

Japan's economic doldrums have been widely blamed on a rise in the consumption tax and an end to special income-tax cuts last year.

The United States and Europe have made strident calls for Japan to bolster domestic demand to help the domestic economy, provide support for Asia and avert further rises in Japan's huge trade surplus.

(Reuters, AFP)

Singapore Red Tape Is Shorter, Poll Finds

Reuters

SINGAPORE — Asian red tape has lost some stick, but bureaucracy is still high and will hamper the region's recovery from economic crisis. Political and Economic Risk Consultancy Ltd. said Sunday.

"Unless the bureaucrats in individual Asian countries change their ways, the restructuring process that is currently underway will not be substantive enough to get their countries back on track," the research firm said in a report issued in Singapore.

Singapore topped its survey as having the most efficient bureaucracy in Asia and possibly the world, with Hong Kong dropping to second place.

Hong Kong's reputation for being the region's easiest place to do business slipped, possibly because many civil servants were leaving ahead of the territory's return to Chinese rule, the survey of 300 executives in the region found.

American Business Ogles Cuba 50 Executives Given the Red Carpet Treatment in Havana

The Associated Press

HAVANA — Decaying bousings, rusting cranes, depleted pharmacies — the scenes that greeted American executives visiting Cuba this month were of business opportunities they can't touch.

More than 50 American business executives spent Friday in Cuba as part of a conference carefully designed to avoid spending money in the Communist island, which would be a violation of the 37-year-old U.S. trade embargo.

Cuba rolled out a revolutionary red carpet: President Fidel Castro, Vice President Carlos Lage, and the ministers of economy, tourism and foreign investment came to meet the visitors — a demonstration of how seriously Cuba takes chances to put its case to American business.

Cuba rolled out a revolutionary red carpet: President Fidel Castro, Vice President Carlos Lage, and the ministers of economy, tourism and foreign investment came to meet the visitors — a demonstration of how seriously Cuba takes chances to put its case to American business.

"We're here to take a look-see at the

Cuban market, should it open up," said W. Bradford Gary, a board member of the Medical Device Manufacturers Association, which represents 160 American companies.

"If there is indeed a market that will open up, American companies will want a shot at it," he said.

Participants included executives from companies whose oil refineries were confiscated by Cuba in 1960 and grain exporters who lost hundreds of millions of dollars in sales to foreign competitors when the U.S. embargo was imposed in 1992.

The conference organizers are also promoters of a business-backed hill for the U.S. Congress that would ease the embargo by allowing unrestricted sales of food and medical supplies.

The bill is opposed by anti-Castro organizations who fear it may weaken the embargo. But it is supported by leaders of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the National Council of Churches and former senior officials of Democratic and Republican administrations.

CHINA: Domestic Cost of Asian Turmoil Tallied

Continued from Page 13

"Especially after the Asian financial crisis, China has all the reason to expand domestic demand and exploit its domestic market," he said.

Mr. Jiang was quoted as saying: "We should be confident that we can fend off the crisis, consolidate the current good situation at home and seek further development as long as we follow the principles decided by the central authorities." His comments were said to have been made Friday at a closed-door session at the National People's Congress.

■ Beijing May List Ministry Spin-Offs

Beijing will allow more companies operating under government ministries to seek independence from their parents and list shares, a top official said Sunday, news agencies reported.

The move underlined China's determination to press ahead with plans to build large-scale enterprises, despite the negative experiences of South Korea's conglomerates.

"While we are going to learn in real earnest the lessons from the South Korean cases, our overall plan on amalgamating enterprise groups will not be affected," said Chen Qing-tai, deputy minister of the State Economic and Trade Commission.

"We believe that we will have a smooth process of establishing enterprise groups in China," he said.

A key part of China's reform of its state-owned enterprises is to build up large enterprise groups like the *chaebol* that led South Korea's industrialization drive since the early 1960s.

But the *chaebol*, which were nurtured on special loans and relationships with former governments, are held largely responsible for South Korea's economic crisis because they expanded blindly on heavy borrowing.

"In some key sectors and fields, it is necessary for China to establish very large enterprises or enterprise groups in order to develop an economy of scale," Mr. Chen said.

China said Friday that it would dissolve 15 ministries or commissions this year to trim the bloated bureaucracy and make the government more attuned to a market economy.

The most important objective in this round of government reorganization is to separate government administration from enterprise management," Mr. Chen said.

The government reform will take ministries that originally managed enterprises, retain their administrative functions and make them bureaus under the State Economic and Trade Commission," he added.

Ministries being cut include those responsible for coal power, metallurgy, machine building, electronics production, chemicals, internal trade, posts and telecommunications, labor, radio, film and television, geology and mineral resources and forestry.

"In this way, enterprises can become independent legal entities and enter the market," Mr. Chen said. "Those state enterprises that meet requirements can gradually list."

He gave no further details of how or when such companies would list shares. Analysts said the bulk were destined for the domestic currency A-share market, which is traded by local investors.

"Many of these entities will list on China's A-share market," said Bruce Richardson, chief representative for ABN-AMRO Asia in Shanghai. "Those that want to list B shares will find that investors will be much more choosy than in the past."

B shares are technically reserved for foreign investors.

Mr. Chen said the government would still be allowed to inspect companies spun off from ministries as their owners, but operations would fall into the hands of professional managers.

"We've been talking about the separation of government administration from enterprise management for more than 10 years," Mr. Chen said. "Some progress has been made, but basically the question has not been resolved."

(Reuters, AFP)

CHINA: Huge Layoffs

Continued from Page 1

rate of 3.1 percent reflects all those who have signed up as seeking work."

Analysts have said the true urban jobless rate could be much higher, since official statistics do not include laid-off workers, many of whom are sent on partial pay.

The urban rate also leaves out surplus agricultural labor, a huge army of jobseekers who live on the fringes of China's cities or drift around the country seeking short-term work.

Mr. Li also said Beijing planned to improve social security by increasing the amount of funds enterprises and workers were required to contribute to unemployment insurance.

Enterprises currently put 0.6 to 1.0 percent of worker wages into unemployment funds, while individuals are not required to contribute.

Under the proposed unemployment fund program, which is before the State Council or cabinet, enterprises will have to contribute 2 percent of wages to a central fund while employees will provide a further 1 percent of their salaries.

A current experimental plan requires only 0.621 percent of wages from enterprises. Mr. Li said the funding was too low to provide adequate cover.

(Reuters, AFP)

JAPAN: Entrepreneurs Wanted

Continued from Page 1

fear the country is losing ground in an emerging global economy that will increasingly reward creativity, flexibility and entrepreneurship, which is a rarity here.

Besides creativity, entrepreneurship also needs a system to finance companies so that they can expand. Japan has almost no true system of venture capital. Banks are loath to lend to upstarts, high taxes discourage success, and stock market listings are difficult to secure.

Still, it is not as though Japan has never had entrepreneurs. Many of today's giant companies were founded by brave people like Akio Morita and Masaru Ibuka, who started making tape recorders and transistor radios in an enterprise that became Sony Corp.

But these days, corporate life is so comfortable that risk-taking is an alien idea.

The Japanese still regard individualism with suspicion — the word for it, *kojin shugi*, is sometimes used pejoratively to connote selfishness.

Scholars partly attribute the problem to the education system, with its rigid hierarchy and emphasis on memorization. Such an approach has made society more attuned to discipline than to more creative activities, said Masaru Yoshitomi, a prominent economist at the L'Institut Research Institute.

"The paradigm has been changing," he said. In the 1970s, the focus was on factory workers, he said, and people needed good basic skills, and Japan thrived.

On a broader level, Japan is trying to re-educate its people in hopes of cultivating greater creativity and independent thinking. Entrepreneurship has become a buzzword among board directors, salarymen, government officials and young students.

Lectures, seminars and books abound, offering step-by-step guidance on how to become an entrepreneur. Ultimately, some scholars say, a fundamental shift is needed.

"For entrepreneurship to work, you have to have a free market, one where the strong win and the weak lose," said Daizaburo Hashimoto, a sociologist at Tokyo Institute of Technology. "With this kind of market, old companies disappear and new companies rise. But there is no such free market in Japan."

SHORT COVER

Tietmeyer Refutes Accusations

FRANKFURT (Bloomberg) — Hans Tietmeyer, the president of the Bundesbank, has rebutted accusations by Der Spiegel magazine that he and the bank's chief economist, Otmar Issing, engaged in improper government bond transactions.

Der Spiegel claims in Monday's edition that an asset manager bought five-year notes worth 1 million Deutsche marks (\$546,000) on credit for Mr. Tietmeyer when he was bank vice president in 1992. At that time, according to the magazine, it was clear within the Bundesbank that interest rates would fall and the price of the notes would rise.

"The asset manager neither directly nor indirectly received any information about the intentions of the Bundesbank," Mr. Tietmeyer said Saturday. He added that neither he nor Mr. Issing had had any contact with the asset manager and as a result, no insider information was used in the purchase.

Lufthansa Gets a Japanese Partner

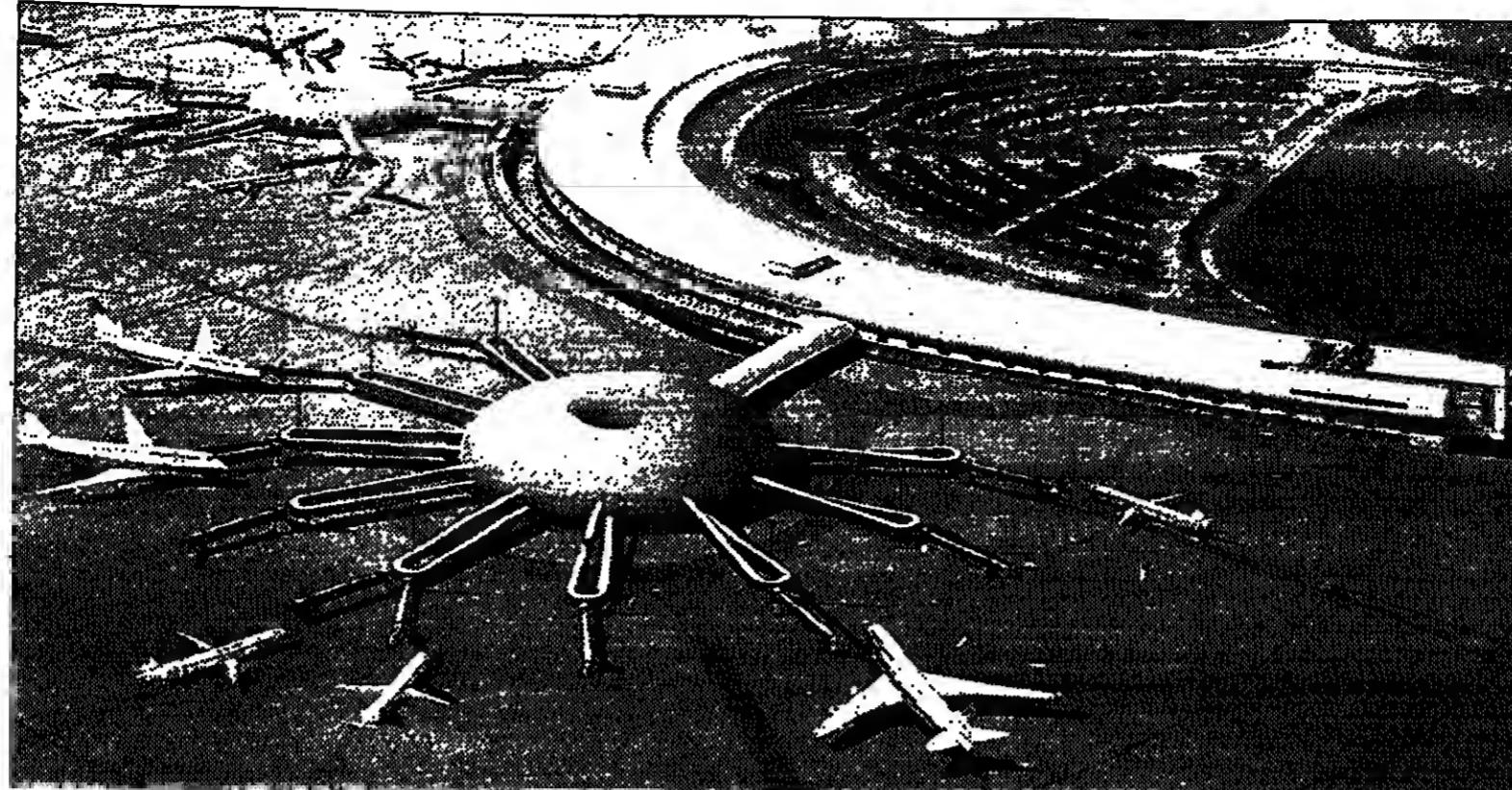
BERLIN (Combined Dispatches) — Deutsche Lufthansa AG said Sunday it was forming an alliance with All Nippon Airways Co. of Japan.

The carriers will link their frequent-flyer programs from May 1, and will operate many

ABU DHABI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

The expansion project for Abu Dhabi International Airport in the United Arab Emirates is at the leading edge of contemporary building technology

Right, the second 100-meter satellite, which will be connected to 11 aircraft stands.



THE MILLENNIUM'S NEW MASTER PLAN

A \$330 million expansion program will meet the demands of the next century.

Abu Dhabi has developed at an astonishing rate over the last 30 years. What was once a scattering of low-level buildings along a sandy seafront is now a sweeping complex landscaped with gardens, palms, shrubs and flowers, and lined with massive concrete-and-glass buildings rising up against the blue skies.

This is a modern, bustling city, boasting every amenity and service, from luxury hotels and a vibrant banking sector to abundant recreational facilities for tourists on both land and sea.

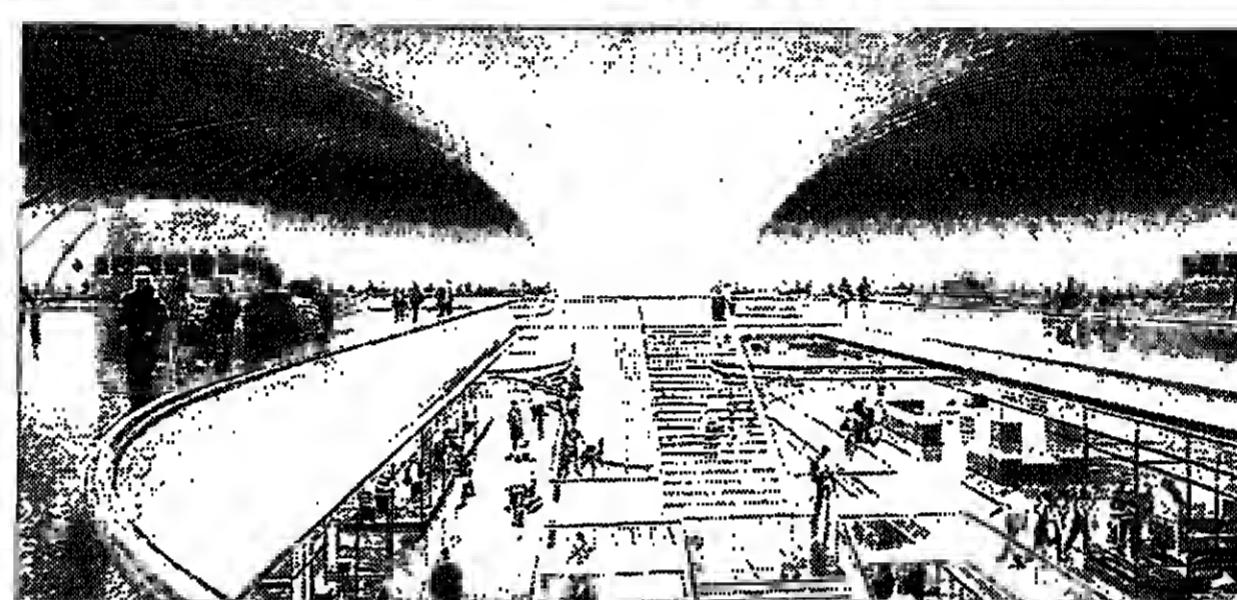
Abu Dhabi International Airport, located about 35 kilometers (20 miles) from the city center, can be credited with much of the continuing transformation. Its position as a major aviation center was enhanced with the opening in 1994 of Al Ain International Airport, located in the emirate's interior, some 100 kilometers from Abu Dhabi city. This makes Abu Dhabi the only emirate in the United

Arab Emirates to have two international airports.

The city skyline changes weekly. To keep up with modern developments, Abu Dhabi Airport is changing, too — not just to meet increased traffic needs, but to turn the airport into one of the Gulf's premier aviation centers.

Abdullah Bilhaif, director of engineering for the Department of Civil Aviation (DCA), explains some of the main points: "The airport's ambitious development plan will upgrade existing facilities, build new ones and incorporate some existing ones. It will be carried out in phases, so that by the year 2000 we will have the best airport in the Gulf. The master plan was set up with the assistance of Sheikh Hamdan bin Mubarak Al Nahyan, chairman of the DCA, and under his direction we are achieving those aims."

The existing terminal facilities consist of a futuristic saucer-shaped satellite building linked to the concourse by



an overhead tunnel. The proposed new terminal and satellite, designed by Aéroports de Paris, emphasize continuity with existing airport architecture. At the same time, they will incorporate the latest technology to achieve a high level of passenger service together with operational flexibility and efficiency. While the new satellite design will reflect the shape of the earlier one, it will be more innovative, larger and more transparent. It will make use of cutting-edge contemporary building technology, incorporating a blend of continuity and tradition with innovation and modernity.

QUALITY SERVICE FOR JETS

The massive hangar standing out against the desert skyline a short distance from Abu Dhabi's main airport complex is GAMCO, the Gulf Aircraft Maintenance Company. At almost any given time, there is a line of aircraft from countries as far afield as Turkey, Canada, the Caribbean, other Gulf Cooperation Council countries and the Far East waiting in front of it to be serviced. The 12,600-square-meter building can accommodate three L1011s or A340s plus two A320s simultaneously.

GAMCO is one of the few aircraft service centers of excellence in the region, and it has gained an international reputation for quality and reliability. In addition to scheduled maintenance, for which it holds airworthiness certification from more than 20 different countries, it undertakes unscheduled maintenance, major modifications and refurbishments of all kinds of civil, corporate and military aircraft.

Mr. Bilhaif points out that when completed, the new passenger facilities will increase handling capacity to 7 million passengers a year. The project will be carried out in two parallel aspects, the first of which starts this month. TAMS International of the United States is also preparing plans for a second runway project.

In stage one, a second 100-meter-diameter (330-foot) satellite, larger than the existing one, will be connected directly to 11 aircraft bays capable of accommodating the most modern jets. The terminal building will offer a

high level of security by separating arriving and departing passengers, who will also have access to one of the best regional duty-free shopping complexes, which will be double the size of the existing free-area.

Airlines — currently about 45 — will be able to take advantage of some of the latest operational technology. There will be first and business class lounges, rest and recreation rooms, a movie theater and a playground. A moving transportation system will link the existing satellite terminal with the

new one, and a new aircraft apron will provide remote stands for another seven jets.

Stage two will include a second terminal building and a 200-room airport hotel with a nine-hole grass golf course. The terminal is expected to be completed within two years, and the hotel about three years later.

Al Ain expansion
Although it only opened four years ago, the international airport at Al Ain, the green oasis city, is also going to be expanded. It is currently served by more than eight

airlines. The existing passenger departure lounge is to be doubled in size, and there will be an enlarged check-in area and a VIP lounge. Other facilities will include new offices, high-tech in-flight catering services and a dedicated freight terminal, which is being designed by Meinhardt of Australia.

The Department of Civil Aviation hopes that the enhanced facilities at Al Ain will help boost tourism in the region, a particularly attractive part of the emirate, with mountains and desert oases. ■

AIRPORT HOTEL AND BUSINESS CLUB

New hotels and leisure facilities are helping to attract more visitors to the emirate.

One of the biggest surprises at the Abu Dhabi Airport is the transit hotel, which has 22 rooms, first-class restaurants, 24-hour service, a spacious lounge and a well-equipped business center. There is also a health club and children's play area.

Transit passengers wishing to use the hotel and its facilities need not pass through immigration. The hotel can be used by anyone in transit, irrespective of the class in which they are traveling, at the very reasonable

price of \$16 per visit per person.

An annual fee of \$408 entitles members to join the Business Travelers Club, with full access to all business and leisure facilities. Whether it's for a good night's sleep, or just a few hours' relaxation, the transit hotel provides an ideal oasis of peace and quiet. A new 200-room hotel is planned for the future airport expansion.

Membership in the Business Travelers Club provides another important service:

three-minute express check-in in Abu Dhabi Airport. The meet-and-greet service whiskers travelers through check-in, immigration and customs, and members can use an exclusive departure lounge, restaurant, children's play area, business center and fitness center.

The Arabian experience
Abu Dhabi is one of the main gateways for visitors to the United Arab Emirates, which is now on the crest of a tourist boom.

They come not only for the

duty-free shopping and a visit to the souk, but for all kinds of water sports, desert safaris and a taste of the "Arabian Experience."

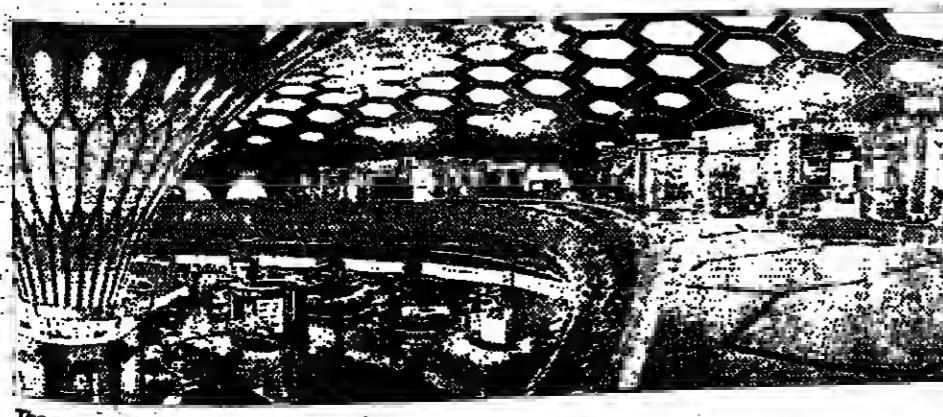
Luxury hotels with international management teams and those run by the Abu Dhabi National Hotels Company offer unrivaled service and facilities at very reasonable prices compared with those of most other places. One thing that is guaranteed for most of the year is unlimited sunshine and a warm sea.

In November, the Abu Dhabi Airport Golf Club was inaugurated. The 18-hole sand course, constructed on 700,000 square meters of airport land, is offering its services to transit passengers as well as resident golfers. Abu Dhabi Airport Golf Club is part of a giant project that will include the addition of a new nine-hole grass course as well as a new hotel over the next three years.

In addition, the city has an ice rink for those who want to cool off and show off their skating skills. Abu Dhabi was

one of the first countries to introduce sand boarding and skiing on the desert dunes. There is also a project for a multimillion-dollar theme park on a man-made island just off the city's waterfront.

Many of the hotels are located on, or close to, a beach. One development — the Jazira Beach Resort — includes a hotel on a small island that can be reached via a canal from the sea. ■



The current Abu Dhabi duty-free complex.



"The Abu Dhabi Department of Civil Aviation is consistently researching and implementing strategies aimed at improving aviation in the region."

"Accordingly, Abu Dhabi International Airport is currently undergoing construction projects that will include the addition of a new satellite building, which has been awarded to the French company Aéroports de Paris."

"The 700 million dirham project is set to be fully operating by 2002. Aéroports de Paris will design a new satellite and terminal building, which will be futuristic in design and will double passenger-handling capacity to nearly 7 million."

"A comprehensive master plan has been drawn up that will take the airport into the 21st century and beyond. As transit traffic is being replaced by more nonstop flights with the new generation of long-distance jets, transfer business is seen as the future growth area. Abu Dhabi hopes to take advantage of the new trend and become the hub airport between Asia, the Far East and Europe."

Sheikh Hamdan bin Mubarak Al Nahyan
Chairman of the DCA

TURNING FLYERS INTO BUYERS

One of the highlights of Abu Dhabi Airport is its award-winning duty-free shopping complex.

Abu Dhabi Duty Free will be doubled in size when the airport expansion is completed, as the new satellite space, dedicating a total of 7,200 square meters to duty-free shopping.

The new complex is expected to be home to 50 brand-name boutiques and 20 specialty boutiques.

The complex is designed to convey a High Street shopping experience, with walkways and escalators overlooking boarding lounges. Such a magnificent duty-free area will be the venue for many favorite top-of-the-line boutiques sought by most travelers," says Mohamed Mounib, general manager of Abu Dhabi Duty Free. "Space is also available for first and business class lounges, rest and relaxation rooms, a movie theater and a playground." Sales last year amounted to more than \$75 million and are continuing to rise as more innovative developments take place in the duty-free area.

Mr. Mounib adds: "We have brought a new look to tax-free shopping in the Middle East region by introducing the 'brand' image concept of a shop-within-a-shop, combined with many self-service counters. There has been a major renovation and refurbishment of the perfume department, which now stocks 36 of the leading brand names in the world."

Each manufacturer has its own counter, where trained beauty consultants are available to give individual advice to any of the 3.3 million passengers who use the airport each year. These specialists can explain the best treatments for skin care, as well as the proper use of cosmetics and other products.

In what is probably a first for the region, there are also two "beauty rooms," where passengers can try out new products and receive advice from the beauty consultants, who are available for both men and women.

Names to conjure with

"Tempt, try and buy is our strategy for beauty-care products," says Mr. Mounib. There are now 20 leading brand-name counters, including Calvin Klein, Dior, Chanel, YSL, Clinique, Clarins, Estée Lauder, Kenzo, Cartier, Lancôme, Bulgari, Revlon, Escada, La Prairie, Givenchy, Aramis, Pupa, Guerlain, Ralph Lauren, Tommy, Nina Ricci, Elizabeth Arden and Jean Paul Gaultier. There is also a general area displaying 16 other leading brands.

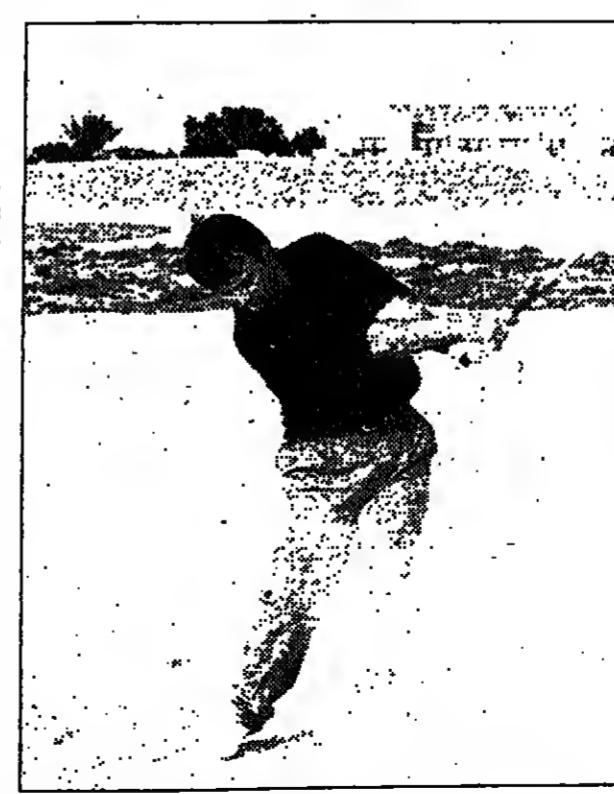
With the "sweet smell of success" pervading the duty-free complex, its discreet lighting, tasteful decor and special marble floors create a subtle atmosphere for finer buyers. The aim is to suggest that everything on display is within their grasp.

Other changes introduced last year include the relocation and expansion of the leatherwear section, which now offers products from the Italian design house Salvatore Ferragamo for the first time in the Middle East. Items include handbags, shoes, ties and scarves. Similar products are also available from the Spanish company Richel and from other leading brand names like Gucci, Versace and Adolfo.

World-class bargains

Abu Dhabi, which has won a number of awards for excellence and promotion from the tax-free industry, offers some of the best bargains of any airport in the world. Mr. Mounib is confident of future expansion and is convinced that brand-name outlets will lead the way. "By accommodating some of the world's biggest names in product merchandising at dedicated outlets, we have created the most opulent ambience for carefree and pleasant shopping," he says.

Mr. Mounib is also responsible for the duty-free shops at Al Ain International Airport, which is being expanded as well. The existing complex consists of eight shops selling watches, gold jewelry, perfumes and cosmetics, beverages and tobacco, electronics and cameras, fashion and leather goods, food, books and toys. ■



Travelers can relax on the 18-hole Abu Dhabi Airport sand golf course, which opened in November.

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NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Consolidated prices for all shares traded during week ended Friday, March 6

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Continued on Page 19

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NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Consolidated prices for all shares traded during week ended Friday, March 6

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SPORTS

Inter's Defense Weakens, And Parma Steps Up, 1-0

Copied by Our Staff From Dispatches

Ronaldo missed a penalty kick, and Inter Milan's defense suffered a lapse late in the match.

The result on Sunday was a 1-0 loss at AC Parma that pushed Inter further behind the Serie A leader, Juventus.

Ronaldo was fouled in the 67th minute by Ze Maria, a Parma defender, and his penalty shot was saved by Gianluigi Buffon, Parma's

first division won, 1-0, at Leeds of the Premier League. Sheffield United, of the first division, drew 1-1 at Coventry of the Premier League.

In the only Premier game on Sunday, Aston Villa, which is near the bottom of the standings, won 1-0 at Chelsea, which is chasing league-leading Manchester United. Julian Joachim scored the only goal after 51 minutes.

Manchester United still leads the division by nine points even though it lost, 2-0, at Sheffield Wednesday on Saturday.

SPAIN Celta Vigo moved into third place in the first division with a 1-0 victory on Sunday at struggling Sporting Gijon. Celta climbed to third, overtaking Atletico Madrid, which drew 0-0 with Betis of Seville.

Celta is three points behind second place Real Madrid. Real lost, 3-0, at Barcelona, the leader, on Saturday. The match turned on the ejection of Fernando Hierro, the Real central defender, in the 52d minute for his second yellow card. The game was tied, 0-0, following a series of acrobatic saves by Rund Hesp of Barcelona and Bodo Illgner of Real.

Sony Anderson gave Barcelona the lead in the 69th minute, scoring from close range. Luis Figo and Rivaldo added late goals for Barcelona.

GERMANY Bayern Munich had the chance to exploit a slip by Kaiserslautern, the Bundesliga league leader. Instead Bayern, the reigning champion, lost even more ground.

Kaiserslautern could only draw, 1-1, at home against Werder Bremen on Friday. On Sunday night, Bayern lost, 1-0, to Schalke in Gelsenkirchen. Thomas Linke scored the only goal in the 19th minute.

SCOTLAND Erik Pedersen of Dundee

20-year-old goalkeeper, Herman Crespo scored the winner 11 minutes later, taking advantage of Inter's inability to clear a corner kick.

Juventus gained a 1-1 draw at Udinese when Alessandro Del Piero scored with one minute to play. Juventus has won just one of its last five matches, but Inter has lost two of its last three.

ENGLAND Bernard Lama, the French international goalkeeper, made four spectacular saves in his second start of the season as West Ham earned a 1-1 tie at Arsenal on Sunday in the quarterfinal of the FA Cup.

Ian Pearce, a center half, gave West Ham

the lead in the 12th minute with his first goal for the club. Pearce later fouled Martin Keown of Arsenal in the 27th minute to give

Arsenal a penalty. Dennis Bergkamp scored to level the game.

Newcastle beat Barnsley, 3-1, to advance to the semifinals. Timur Ketshai gave Newcastle

the lead in the 16th minute with his first goal in the FA Cup. Gary Speed struck 10 minutes later. Nine players received yellow cards and Adrian Moses of Barnsley was ejected.

In quarterfinals Saturday, Wolves of the

United scored an own goal in the last minute Sunday to give Celta a 3-2 victory in the quarterfinal of the Scottish Cup.

Falkirk, of the first division, and Hearts, of the premier division, also reached the semifinals by winning Saturday. Falkirk upset St.



Robert Di Matteo of Chelsea, left, battling with Dwight Yorke of Aston Villa.

Johnstone, 3-0. Hearts overpowered Ayr, 4-1. Sunday in Point Elizabeth, S. Africa.

South Africa 223 and 4 for two Potshot: 106

NETHERLANDS PSV Eindhoven made up a little ground on the runaway Dutch league leader, Ajax Amsterdam, with a 1-0 victory at Utrecht on Sunday. Ajax's match at Enschede was called off after heavy rain. (AP, Reuters)

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Defeat, Irish
ther Respect
Wins in China, March 1998

Connecticut Finds Its Way, As Rally Tops Syracuse

Huskies Erase 9-Point Deficit to Capture 3d Big East Title

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Connecticut played well for only the last nine minutes of final game of the Big East tournament. But that was good enough for a third conference title.

The top-seeded Huskies, who won the regular season by two games, struggled offensively for all three games in the tournament. On Saturday night

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

in the final, they beat second-seeded Syracuse, 69-64, thanks to their bench and defense.

Rashamel Jones scored 17 points to lead Connecticut, ranked No. 6 in the United States, who held the 22d-ranked Orangemen (24-8) without a field goal for 8:28 of the second half as it wiped out a nine-point deficit. Jones had to replace a starting forward, Kevin Freeman, who injured his left wrist in the first half and was limited to 15 scoreless minutes.

Syracuse, which was looking for its fourth tournament title, had a 48-39 lead when Allen Griffin hit a 3-pointer with 9:35 to play. That was the last field goal the Orangemen would get for almost 8½ minutes as Connecticut went on a 19-3 run. Syracuse just couldn't get a good shot against the man-to-man defense, and there were no offensive rebounds to be had as the Huskies controlled the boards as well.

"I say it to them all the time, that when the ball's not going in the basket we can still do something about the other team scoring," said Jim Calhoun, the Connecticut coach.

ATLANTIC TEN In Philadelphia, Xavier's James Posey, the best sixth man in the Atlantic 10 during the regular season, was the best player in the league's postseason tournament.

Posey scored 23 points, including 11-for-14 from the foul line, as Xavier won its first Atlantic 10 tournament with a 77-63 victory over George Washington.

Posey, who won the conference's sixth-man award the last two seasons, also had seven rebounds and two spectacular dunks as the Musketeers (22-7) took over in the closing minutes.

Torrance Braggs added 17 points and seven rebounds and Lenny Brown had 14 points for Xavier, which will receive an automatic NCAA tournament bid. Yegor Mescheriakov led the Colonials (24-8) with 15 points and Pat Ngonga had 10 rebounds.

The game was physical from start to finish as both teams sat starters in the second half with foul trouble. J. J. Brade, Alexander Konl and Mike King fouled out for the Colonials.

George Washington finished with 20 turnovers and 29 fouls, and Xavier took advantage by making 34 of 43 from the line.

CONFERENCE USA In Cincinnati, Kenyon Martin had five points and a block in a decisive second-half run that carried Cincinnati to the Conference USA championship.

Cincinnati (26-5) won its sixth conference tournament in seven years by exploiting its home-court advantage and its depth against UNC Charlotte (19-10).

Martin had a basket, a tip-in, a free throw and a block during a 15-2 run that put Cincinnati ahead, 53-40, midway through the half.

WESTERN ATHLETIC CONFERENCE In Las Vegas, Tyrone Nesby hit a short jumper to put UNLV ahead, then clinched the game with two free throws with 9.9 seconds left as the Runnin' Rebels beat New Mexico, 56-51, to win the Western Athletic Conference tournament.

Before a frenzied home crowd, UNLV (20-12) scored the last nine points of the game to cap an improbable run and gain an automatic bid to the NCAA tournament for the first time since 1991.

Brian Keeffe scored 18 points for UNLV, which lost twice to New Mexico (23-7) during the regular season.

SOUTHLANDS CONFERENCE In Shreveport, Louisiana, Nicholls State needed every one of Russell McCutcheon's 22 points in the Southland Conference championship game, but none more than the last two.

McCutcheon's basket with 11 seconds to play closed the scoring in Nicholls's 84-81 victory over Texas-Arlington that earned the Colonels an automatic berth in the NCAA tournament. McCutcheon was among the last to celebrate the victory, however.

"I didn't even know time had run out," McCutcheon said. "I was scared to let my man get his hands on the ball. When I heard the buzzer go off, I was still guarding."

Nicholls (19-9) overcame a nine-point deficit with a 17-4 run over the final five minutes.

SOUTHWESTERN ATHLETIC CONFERENCE Prairie View earned its first trip to the NCAA basketball tournament by beating Texas Southern, 59-57, in the finals of the Southwestern Athletic Conference tournament.

It wasn't easy. The seventh-seeded Panthers (13-16) had to overcome a 41-21 halftime deficit against the top-seeded Tigers.

The Texas school, which also faced double-digit deficits in earlier tournament victories over Alabama State and Jackson State, began chipping away by holding Texas Southern scoreless for the first seven minutes of the second half.

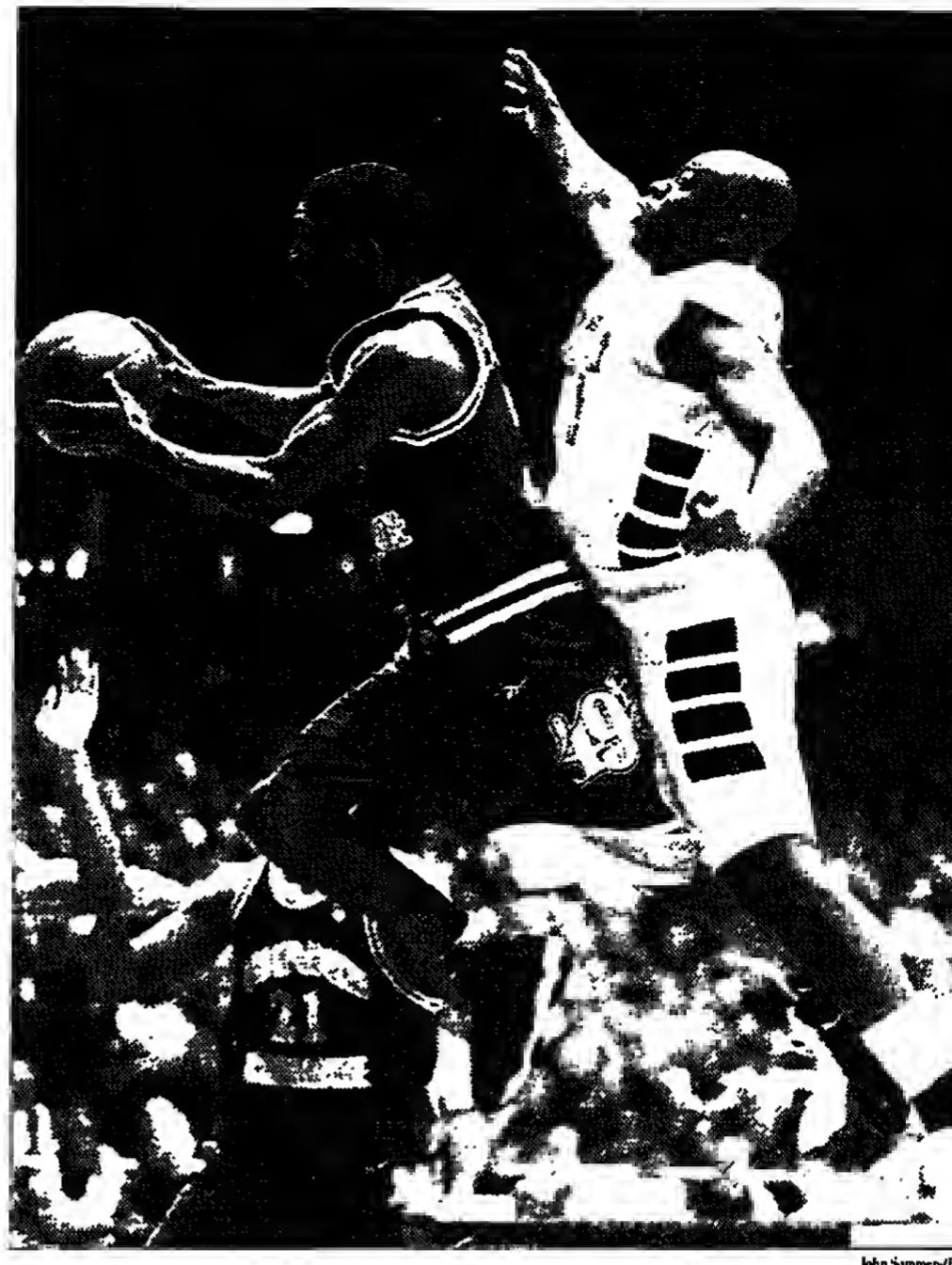
BIG SKY In Flagstaff, Arizona, Northern Arizona qualified for its first NCAA berth with a 77-50 victory over Montana State in the title game of the Big Sky Conference tournament.

Andrew Mavis had 11 of his 17 points in the first

half as the Lumberjacks (21-7) opened a 45-21 lead and breezed to their eighth consecutive victory.

No. 2 Arizona 91, No. 19 UCLA 87 In Los Angeles, Michael Dickerson scored 30 points, two shy of his career high, and gave the second-ranked Wildcats their second lead of the game with 1:06 remaining as they held off UCLA.

UCLA (22-8, 12-6 Pac-10) led until the game's final 1:38. Arizona, which had already locked up the Pacific-10 championship, likely preserved a No. 1 seed in the West Region for the NCAA tournament with the victory.



John S. Sander/Reuters

Sean Colson of UNC-Charlotte, left, driving past Cincinnati's Michael Horton for a lay-up.

No. 11 Stanford 85, Oregon St. 77 In Palo Alto, California, Arthur Lee had 27 points and 10 assists as Stanford beat Oregon State.

Kris Weems and Mark Madsen added 16 points each for Stanford (26-4, 15-3 Pac-10), which was sluggish for most of the game and shot just 47 percent.

Deaudra Tanner had 25 points and Jerome Vaden added 20 for the Beavers (13-17, 3-15), who lost seven of their final eight games. The 26 victories match the second most by a Stanford team, tying the mark set by the 1988-89 squad.

Late Surge By Mason Cuts Down The Nets

The Associated Press

Anthony Mason converted two late three-point plays Sunday to lead the Charlotte Hornets to their eighth straight victory over the Nets in New Jersey. The score was 109-100.

Mason, who will have a hearing Monday on statutory rape charges in New York, scored 10 of his 12 points in the

NBA ROUNDUP

fourth quarter and added a team-high 15 rebounds as the Hornets moved to within a victory of tying their all-time winning streak.

Glen Rice had 31 points and Matt Geiger added 18 as Charlotte shot better than 50 percent for the eighth straight time, hitting 38 of 67 from the field, including season-high 10 of 16 from 3-point range.

Pacers 104, Celtics 100 Reggie Miller scored 25 points and Dale Davis added a season-high 22 as Indiana visiting Boston.

Hawks 101, Cavaliers 96 Every Atlanta starter had at least seven rebounds as Atlanta collected a season-high 61 to Cleveland's 33 in Atlanta.

Dikembe Mutombo matched his season-high 19 rebounds in Atlanta's third straight victory and sixth in seven games. Alan Henderson had 13 rebounds and 17 points.

In games played Saturday:

Rockets 105, Suns 99 Hakeem Olajuwon had 20 points and 13 rebounds before getting ejected for exchanging punches with Antonio McDyess, as Houston won in Phoenix.

With 2:08 remaining, Olajuwon and McDyess got tangled up under the Phoenix basket. After some jawing, McDyess threw a punch. Olajuwon retaliated and both were ejected.

Jazz 111, Bucks 92 In Milwaukee, Karl Malone scored 40 points as Utah beat undermanned Milwaukee for its sixth straight victory.

Heat 94, Mavericks 88 Tim Hardaway scored 27 points and Alonzo Mourning had 21 points and 16 rebounds as Miami beat Dallas extending its road winning streak to 11 games.

With Lindros Out, Flyers Lose a Lift

Penguins Win After Hit Fells Star

The Associated Press

Jaromir Jagr set up third-period goals by Alexei Morozov and Martin Straka as the Pittsburgh Penguins beat Philadelphia, 6-4, knocking the Flyers' captain, Eric Lindros, out of the game with a concussion.

Lindros left the game at 8:48 of the second period on Saturday night after he was hit by a defenseman, Darius Kasparaitis. Lindros was near

the blue line and had his head down when Kasparaitis smashed him in the face with his shoulder with a clean check. Lindros, who leads the Flyers with 67 points, had to be helped from the ice and did not return.

He was transported to a hospital in Pittsburgh for evaluation.

Kings 2, Red Wings 1 Rob Blake scored the first two goals of the game, one on a shot from the red line and the other on a power play, as host Los Angeles ended a three-game winless streak with a victory over Detroit.

It was the ninth two-goal

game for the eight-year veteran defenseman, who is still looking for his first hat trick.

Steve Yzerman scored for the Red Wings, who have lost consecutive games for the third time this season. Chris Osgood finished with 25 saves after surrendering five goals on just 16 shots last Thursday night in a 5-4 loss at San Jose.

Blues 2, Stars 1 In St. Louis, Pierre Turgeon scored with nine minutes remaining to beat the Blues over Dallas. The game had been tied since 7:24 of the first period before Turgeon scored on a slap shot from the left circle to beat the Stars' goaltender, Ed Belfour.

The Blues are 4-1-0 against Dallas and 9-2-0 in their last 11 games.

Capitals 6, Panthers 3 In Washington, the Capitals exploded out of their worst losing streak in eight years, scoring four goals on five shots in the third period for a victory over Florida.

Joe Juneau had two goals and two assists, Richard Zednik scored twice, and Peter Bondra scored for the first time in a month.



Derek King flicking the puck past the Edmonton goalie, Curtis Joseph.

CROSSWORD

ACROSS
1 — Howdy
4 Bit of gravel
5 "Falestar" or
"Fidello"
14 Singer — King
— Cole
18 Lecture hall
platforms
19 Biscuits, in dice
20 Barbecue dish
21 Open, as a
bottle
22 Weird
24 "Como —
25 Entwines, with
"up"

26 Developments
28 One "E" on a
scoreboard
29 Street urchin
30 May canceler
31 Load for Jack
and Jill
32 Madcap
33 Fairy-tale solo
34 Fairy-tale figure
35 Bird on a beach
36 Malden and
Mark
40 Scores 75 on a
72 course
41 Lair
42 Kind of timing
43 Slowdown

44 Deep Threat,
e.g., in the
Watergate
scandal
45 K9, as a dragon
46 Not slack
47 Smets
48 Birchbark
49 Nolan Ryan
specialty
50 Bread spreads
51 Pale purple
52 NWN's opposite
53 Homest's cousins
54 Very, very thin
55 Word before
"more" and
"merrier"
56 Son of Aphrodite
57 Take a chair
58 Pub game
59 Egyptian boy
60 Acceleration
61 Craggy peak
62 Gentle's canine
pal
63 Bird beaks
64 It ends Lent
65 The Buckeyes:
Abbr.
66 Locate exactly
67 Quoted (from)
68 Sow's opposite
69 Kind of timing
70 Bumblebee

71 Bath tub debris
72 Horace's —
Postbox
73 Wknd women
74 Generic initials
75 Kind of oil
76 Skip the usual
wedding
preparations
77 Land of the
leprechauns
78 Tibetan ox
79 Peacock and
Mescocic
80 Hanger contents
81 Larry King
employer
82 Carpool
caveman
83 Rock's
Fleetwood —
84 Son of Aphrodite
85 Take a chair
86 Pub game
87 Egyptian boy
88 Muscotics
89 Surfer's
acrobatic
90 Barnyard perch
91 Puppy love
92 Cosmetic
Lauder
93 Flat-bottomed
boat
94 Singer's refrain
95 Sow's opposite
96 Zone
97 URBANEIST
98 DEGAS
99 PESTERS

Solution to Puzzle of March 6

DEFORUM **TRAILA**
ALL-ELUIA **BICEPS**
DEFIATOR **ALLEGRE**
DARIN'S **FARE** **ROII**
PEKS **BINS** **TOPS**
PEO **FIONA** **VRDOM**
ROBIN **WILLIAMS**
LACK **YOGI**
ALIANDS **SWITCH**
IGHTS **ORIEL** **HOC**
ATOZ **O'TIS** **WASH**
HID **EASE** **SPARTA**
PREDICTS **DAIRY** **MENT**
HEZONE **URBAHEST**
DEGAS **PESTERS**

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2 Become
3 Notoriety
4 Hawk (at)
5 Acceleration
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15 Super G curve,
in the
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Secret

© New York Times/Edited by Will Shortz

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Retooled Braves and Indians Are Comfortable With Change

By Murray Chass
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The French say it, "Plus ça change, plus c'est la même chose."

The Atlanta Braves and the Cleveland Indians might not be able to translate that saying into the language of halls and strikes, but it fits these two teams perfectly: the more they change, the more they stay the same.

Both teams made major changes last year, but both continued to dominate their divisions. The Indians reached the World Series; the Braves fell one step short of a reprisal of the 1995 Series. Both now have made significant changes again and await the outcome.

The Braves have turned over three-fourths of a veteran infield and have a new center fielder and leadoff hitter. The Indians have half of a new infield and a new center fielder.

Earlier in spring training, especially in the early days, "We make a point to try to talk to everybody during the day," he said. "You wouldn't think that would be hard to do, but it is. You have 55 guys out there. If you spend 10 minutes with each guy, that eats up your day. We at least try to say, 'Hi, how are you doing, how's it going, getting enough swings?' We let them know we're in this together. We care about them."

Like Cox, Hargrove said his job is easier when the new players are veterans.

"When you trade Matt Williams for Travis Fryman, that's about as even a trade as you

WORLD ROUNDUP

Coltart Wins Twice

GOLF Andrew Coltart came from two strokes behind on Sunday to win the Qatar Masters in Doha. It was his first European Tour victory.

Coltart, a Scot, overtook the leader, Andrew Sherborne, on the fifth hole of the final round and held on for a two-stroke victory over the Englishman and Patrik Sjoland of Sweden. Coltart shot a 5-under-par 67 to finish at a 72-hole total of 270, 18-under-par.

Coltart also won the Australasian Order of Merit on Sunday without playing in the final event, the Tour Championship in Canberra, which ended Sunday. Matthew Goggin won, beating Bradley King in a playoff. (Reuters)

Sidhu Hits Quick 50

CRICKET Navjot Sidhu hammered an unbeaten 55 on Sunday as India reached 100 runs for one wicket in its second innings on the third day of the first test against Australia in Madras.

India led by 29 runs at the close. It had earlier allowed Australia to reach 328 in its first innings. Ian Healy, the Australian wicketkeeper, hit 90 and shared a ninth-wicket partnership of 96 with Gavin Robertson, a spin bowler making his test debut.

• Fanie de Villiers and Allan Donald, the South African fast bowlers, bowled Pakistan out for 106 on the third day of the third and final test at Port Elizabeth.

De Villiers, who announced his retirement Saturday, took six wickets for 23 runs. Donald took four for 47. South Africa was 94 for two in its second innings at the close — an overall lead of 281.

• New Zealand gained a tense two-run victory over Zimbabwe in the fifth and final one-day international at Eden Park, Auckland, on Sunday. New Zealand batted first and made 231 for nine wickets. Zimbabwe made 229 for nine in reply. New Zealand won the series 4-1. (Reuters)

Toshiba Is Disqualified

SAILING The yacht Toshiba was disqualified from the fifth leg of the Whitbread Round the World Race. An inquiry after the leg was finished found the yacht had used its engine, which was used to clear weed from the keel and rudder. (Reuters)

Nice Start for Belgian

CYCLING Franck Vandenbroucke won the Paris-Nice time-trial prologue on Sunday. Vandenbroucke, a 23-year-old Belgian with the Mapel team, clocked 12 minutes, 31 seconds on the 10.2 kilometer (6.3 mile) test from Suresnes into Paris. Laurent Jalabert, a Frenchman with the ONCE team, was second, seven seconds behind. Bruno Boscardin, a Swiss who rides for Festina, was third in 12:51. (Reuters)

Coulthard Hits Brake To Let Hakkinen Win

McLaren Cars Easily Dominate the Field

By Tony Harper
The Associated Press

MELBOURNE, Australia — Mika Hakkinen was given his second Grand Prix victory by teammate David Coulthard on Sunday as the two McLaren cars made a dominating start to 1998 Formula One season.

Coulthard honored a prerace agreement between the drivers by pulling

FORMULA ONE

aside to let Hakkinen through with two laps remaining of the 58 on the 5.269-kilometer (3.274-mile) Albert Park circuit.

Hakkinen had said on Saturday that the pair would race to the finish with "no games," but the Australian Grand Prix result was decided in less than five seconds because of the arrangement.

While the race lasted a little over 91 minutes, it took about three seconds to carve up the spoils between the first-place Finn and second-place Scotsman.

After that they still had to guide their superior cars to the finish line, but the prerace agreement decided the winner.

Hakkinen had gained his first Grand Prix victory in the last race of last year when the team ordered Coulthard to pull aside to let Hakkinen through. This time the two team-mates struck a deal before the race.

Hakkinen had qualified fastest for Sunday's season-opener. Coulthard was second on the grid and both agreed that the first car through the first corner would take the victory 58 laps later.

That the drivers openly admitted their conspiracy was galling to some observers, although it has been done several times before.

The drivers, predictably, could not

understand the fuss. "I was pretty confident with the agreement as I thought I could get to the corner first, but unfortunately Mika got a good start," said Coulthard.

Hakkinen was in control for most of the race until he was slowed down by two pit stop problems.

Hakkinen thought he was called in for a pit stop on lap 36 but, after pulling in, roared off again when he realized it was a mistake.

In his next stop he was delayed by a misunderstanding with the crew.

"When the team told me about the pit stop I had some time to think about it and decided to honor the agreement," Coulthard said.

Hakkinen was an emotional winner, crying as he stood on the podium with his national anthem playing, and was not about to concede that he had been gifted his second Grand Prix in a row.

"It's really difficult to say they were given to me," Hakkinen said. "In one sense you can say that, but on the other hand you can not understand the whole background of what is going on. It is not exactly a given victory."

"Personally I don't feel uncomfortable at all," Hakkinen said.

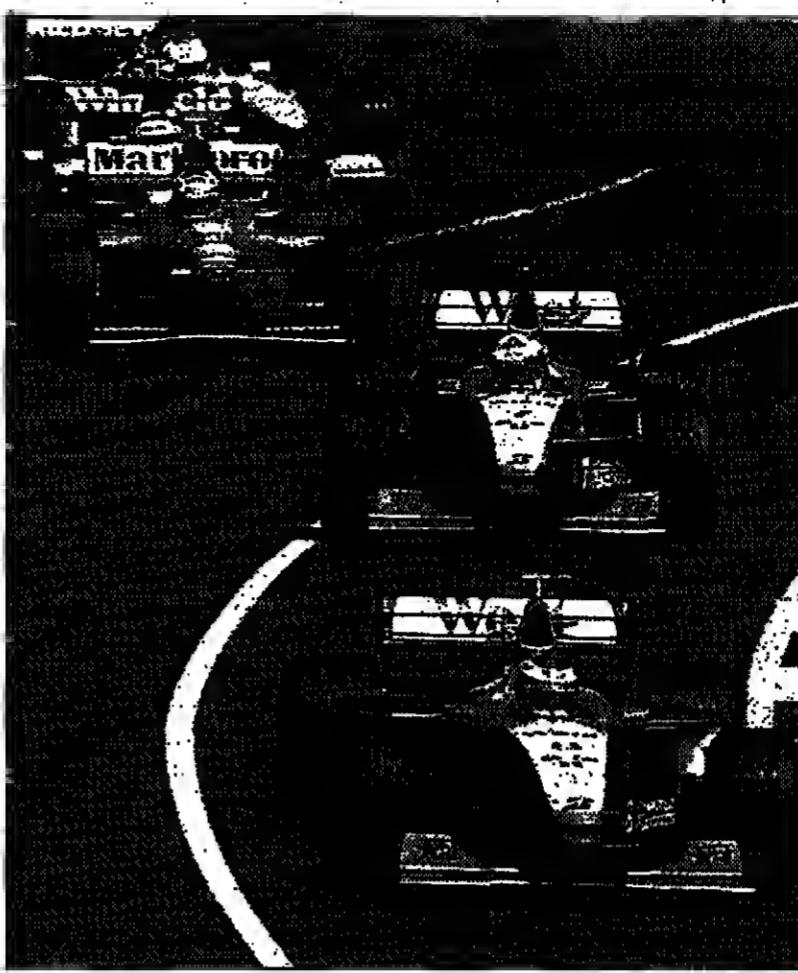
Heinz-Harald Frentzen, who placed third in his Williams, never expected a contest after watching McLaren's qualifying sessions.

He said as much to teammate Jacques Villeneuve, the defending title holder.

Frentzen told Villeneuve that both Williams cars would be lapped. "Jacques said 'no way,'" Frentzen said.

Villeneuve angered Hakkinen by failing to let him through near the finish but it did no good. Hakkinen and Coulthard lapped the rest of the field.

They were racing with a new braking system criticized by rivals, and gave



Mika Hakkinen taking the first corner in advance of his teammate, David Coulthard, at the Grand Prix at Melbourne on Sunday. After losing, Michael Schumacher tore the steering wheel off his Ferrari.

"Obviously, we are all not very happy about what happened after all our winter testing and doing so much effort," said Schumacher, who ripped off his steering wheel and threw it to the ground in disgust. "Everything was fine, it was easy, and then this happened."

Only nine of the 22 cars managed to finish the 58 laps.

Villeneuve finished fifth, holding off a challenge from Johnny Herbert, while Schumacher's teammate Eddie Irvine placed fourth.

Maier Stays Home, but Wins 2 Titles

Reuters

KVITFJELL, Norway — Hermann Maier clinched two World Cup Alpine skiing titles while relaxing at home.

Maier, the double Olympic champion, stayed in Austria because of a back injury. But he clinched both the overall men's World Cup and the super-G crowns when the two Austrian team-mates with a chance of catching him skidded out of races in Norway.

Maier became the first Austrian to win the men's overall title since Karl Schranz in 1970.

Another Austrian, Hans Knauss, won the World Cup super-G race Sunday on the 1994 Lillehammer Olympic course, ahead of Patrik Jaerby of Sweden and Didier Cuche of Switzerland. Stephan Eberhart of Austria, who needed to win to preserve his hope of catching Maier for the super-G crown, fell.

Nicolas Burin of France broke the Austrian stranglehold on competition by winning his first downhill on Saturday. Werner Pernthaler of Italy was second. Josef Strobl of Austria and Lasse Kjus of Norway shared third place.

Maier has 1,625 points in the overall standings, ahead of Andreas Schiffner. The other Austrian, who has 1,054 points with just four races left, fell in the downhill.

Weather forced the cancellation of women's World Cup races at Morzine in the French Alps over the weekend. As a result, Karja Seizinger of Germany can no longer be beaten in the downhill and super-G classifications.

But the women's overall World Cup title will still be at stake in four races at the ski finals in Crans-Montana, Switzerland, starting Thursday. Seizinger leads two compatriots, Martina Ertl and Hilde Gerg, by 267 and 329 points.

Titles, as Usual, for Tar Heels and Wildcats

The Associated Press

GREENSBORO, North Carolina — North Carolina won its 15th Atlantic Coast Conference tournament and gained a large measure of revenge on Sunday as it beat Duke, ranked No. 1 in the United States, 83-68, in the tournament final.

The victory capped a three-day run in which the No. 4 Tar Heels (30-3) beat all three teams they had lost to during the regular season.

Antawn Jamison, playing with a painful groin injury, was the hero, as he has been all season for his team, scoring 22 points and grabbing a season-high 18 rebounds.

Shammond Williams, who scored 25 points in North Carolina's semifinal overtime victory against Maryland on Saturday, added 19 points as the Tar Heels defended their ACC title.

Roshawn McLeod led Duke (29-3) with 24 points, and Chris Carter

had 18, but the Blue Devils had another horrid shooting day — its third straight in the ACC post-season. Duke shot 33 percent and was only 11-of-32 on 3-pointers.

The North Carolina crowd chanted "one more year," when

Wayne Turner, the tournament's most valuable player, scored 18 points, and Allen Edwards, who missed the semifinal while attending his mother's funeral, returned to add 15 as Kentucky, ranked No. 7 in the United States, blew out South Carolina (23-7).

The Wildcats, who won their previous five tournaments under Coach Rick Pitino, gave Tubby Smith a title in his first season. It was Kentucky's 21st tournament championship overall, 15 more than any other school.

Kentucky gained the SEC's automatic bid to the NCAA tournament. South Carolina was assured of an at-large NCAA bid.

BIG TEN: In Chicago, Robert (Tractor) Traylor bullied his 30-

point body over, past and through defenders for 24 points, 13 rebounds and MVP honors as No. 17 Michigan won the inaugural Big Ten tournament by beating No. 9 Purdue 76-67.

Maceo Baston added 16 points off the bench for the Wolverines (24-8), who won their 13th conference title but first since 1986.

Brad Miller had 23 points, 10 rebounds and eight assists for Purdue (26-7).

In semifinals played Saturday, The Associated Press reported:

BIG 12: In Kansas City, Raef LaFrentz hit another career milestone as No. 3 Kansas' scored 32 of the game's first 40 points en route to a 91-59 rout of Nebraska in the semifinals of the Big 12 tournament.

LaFrentz scored 19 points and became the second player in Kansas history — and the 85th in the history of the NCAA — to have more than 2,000 points and 1,000 rebounds.



LeRon Williams of South Carolina fouling Michael Bradley on Sunday.



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